

Evaluation Field Work

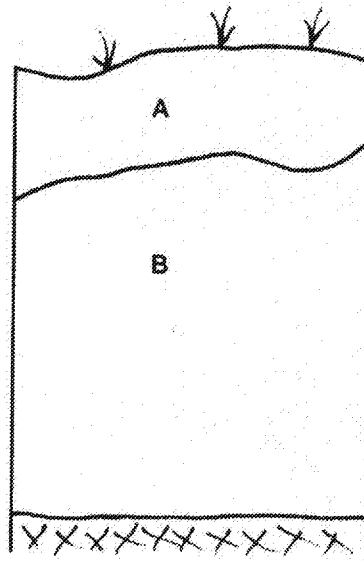
Reexamination of the drainage cut located two possible features eroding from the east bank and a concentration of debitage (lithic knapping station) on a completely eroded surface to the northwest (Figures 57 and 58). The materials from the knapping station were collected (Table 17). Representative soil profiles were drawn of the east and west cut banks (Figures 58-62). No cultural materials were observed in the locations of the bank profiles.

Table 17. Artifacts Collected from Lithic Knapping Station, Site 39CU3592.

Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
1	Flake	Primary; retouched; quartzite	Dusky blue
4	Flake	Primary; quartzite	Pale yellowish brown and medium gray
1	Flake	Secondary; chalcedony	Light gray and bluish white with moderate red inclusions
2	Flake	Secondary; quartzite	Light yellowish brown
4	Flake	Tertiary; chalcedony	Light gray with moderate red
44	Flake	Tertiary; quartzite	Pale yellowish brown, medium gray, and grayish red
9	Shatter	Quartzite	Pale yellowish brown, medium gray, and grayish red



Figure 59. View of east cut bank profile, site 39CU3592.



0 10 cm

A = Silt; windblown; 10YR 5/3, brown

B = Sandy silt with calcium carbonates; minor peds; 10YR 3/1, very dark gray

Figure 60. Profile of east wall of drainage cut, site 39CU3592.

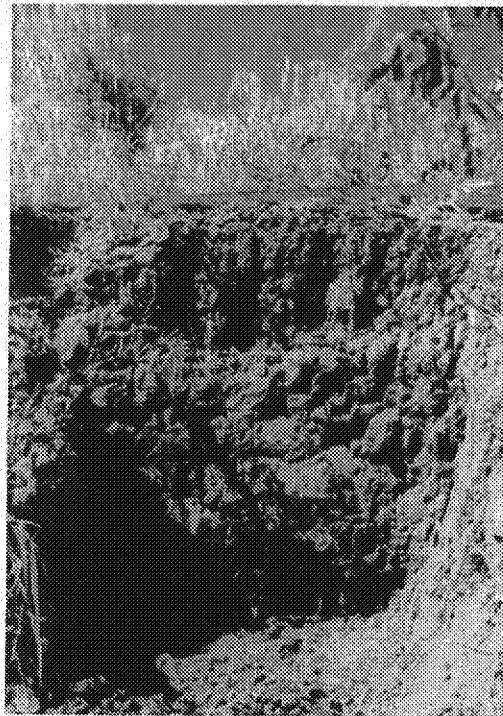
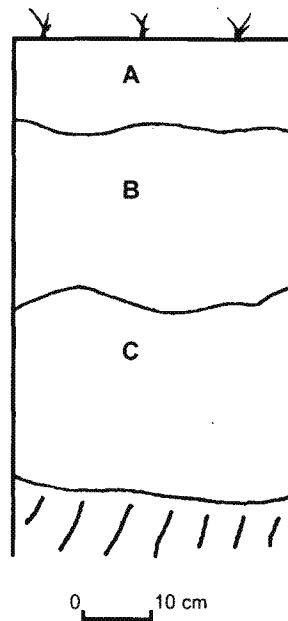


Figure 61. View of west cut bank profile, site 39CU3592.



A = Sandy silt; friable; 2.5Y 5/2, grayish brown
 B = Sandy silt; transition; some carbonates; 2.5Y 4/3, olive brown
 C = Sandy silt; blocky; calcium carbonates and shale bits; 2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 62. Profile of west drainage cut, site 39CU3592.

Two shovel tests (ST1 and ST2) were excavated in the central portion of the site (see Figure 58). No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests. The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 18.

Table 18. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39CU3592.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	40	0-2	Shale; probable rodent spoil pile	10YR 2/1-black	No
		2-4	Silt/loess; windblown	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		4-18	Silt/loess; no sand	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No
		18-42	Silt with massive calcium carbonate formations	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No
2	40	0-31	Silt/loess; windblown; no sand	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		31-42	Silt; very little sand	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Arvada-Slickspots complex soil type (Ensz 1990) mapped in the site area (see Table 1). This deep soil, which formed in clayey and loamy alluvium and colluvium, has some potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. The features eroding from the bank appear to be associated with an approximately 5-cm-thick band of soil of slightly different texture, which represents a windblown silt deposit.

Excavation units (1-x-1-m) were placed one on each side of the drainage near the locations of the east (XU1) and west (XU2) bank profiles (see Figure 58). A shallow hearth feature (H1) was bisected along the west edge of XU1 at 20-30 cmbs (Figure 63). The 5 cm of soil directly above the hearth was heavily stained with charcoal; the staining extended across a large portion of the unit. The hearth perimeter was not distinct until the burned earth at the base of the hearth was revealed at approximately 27 cmbs (Figures 64 and 65). A grayish orange chert tertiary flake, 68 FCR, and two charcoal samples were recovered from the H1 fill. The FCR was primarily limestone, sandstone, and chert, and ranged in size from 1-8 cm.

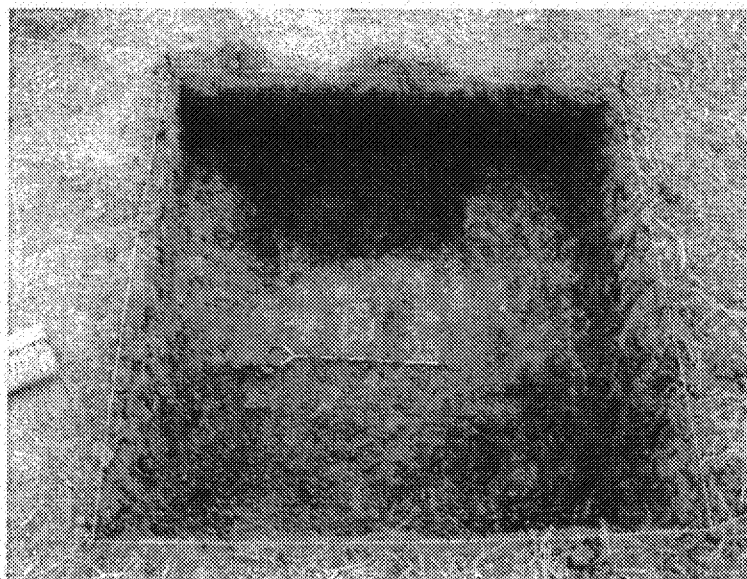
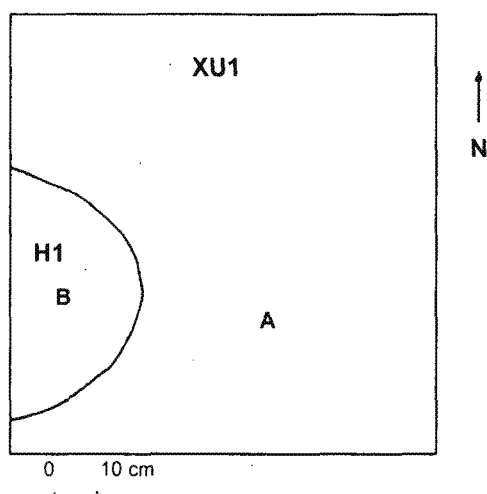
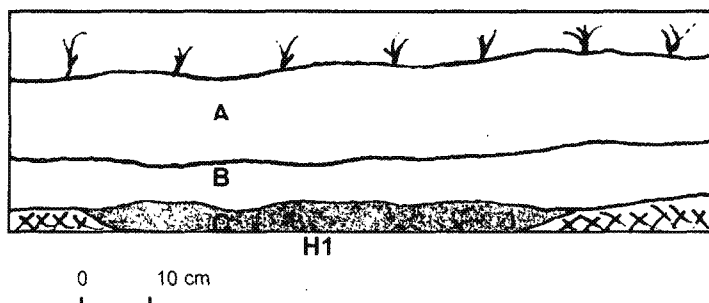


Figure 63. View of H1 in XU1, site 39CU3592, facing west.



A = Silt with some sand; calcium carbonates; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown
 B = Burned earth; 10YR 4/3, brown

Figure 64. Plan of H1 at 27 cmbs in XU1, site 39CU3592.



A = Silt, windblown; 2.5YR 5/4, light olive brown
 B = Silt with sand and charcoal stains; 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown
 C = Burned earth; 10YR 4/3, brown

Figure 65. Profile of west wall of XU1, site 39CU3592.

XU2 was excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs. A posthole test was then excavated in the northeast corner of the unit to a depth of 50 cmbs to check the deeper soils. No cultural materials were recovered from the unit. The soil profile of XU2 was the same as that of the west bank profile (see Figure 62).

A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (XU3) was positioned to encompass a possible feature eroding from the east drainage bank (Figure 66). The top of the feature stain was encountered at 30 cmbs (Figure 67). The perimeter of the feature (H3) became more distinct at 37 cmbs (Figure 68). Burned earth lined the base of H3, a shallow hearth feature, at 40 cmbs (Figures 69 and 70). The ash lens and FCR extend into the north and east walls. Cobbles that may be associated with H3 were observed extending an additional 40 cm to the south in the cut bank. A profile was drawn of the east wall of XU3 (Figure 71). The cultural materials recovered from the H3 fill soil samples are summarized in Table 19.

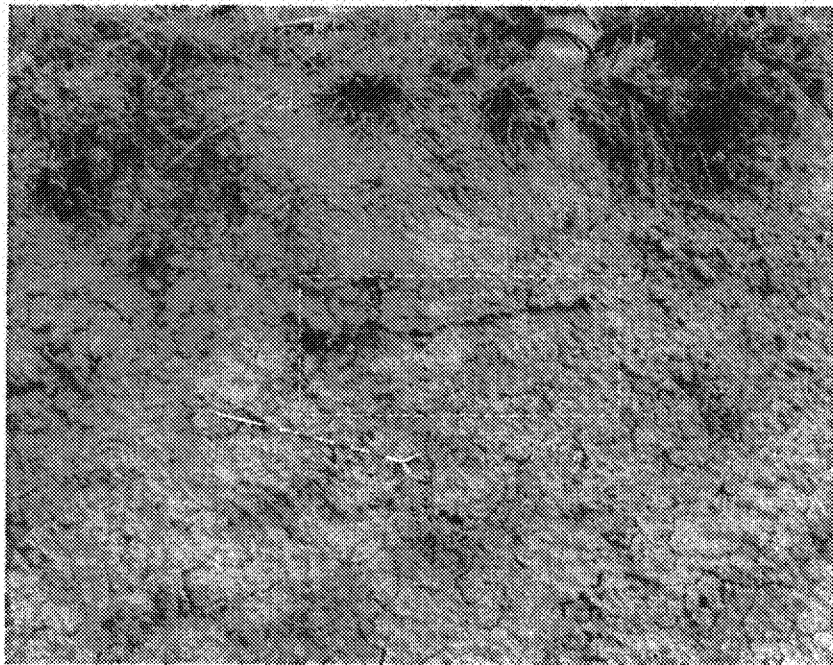
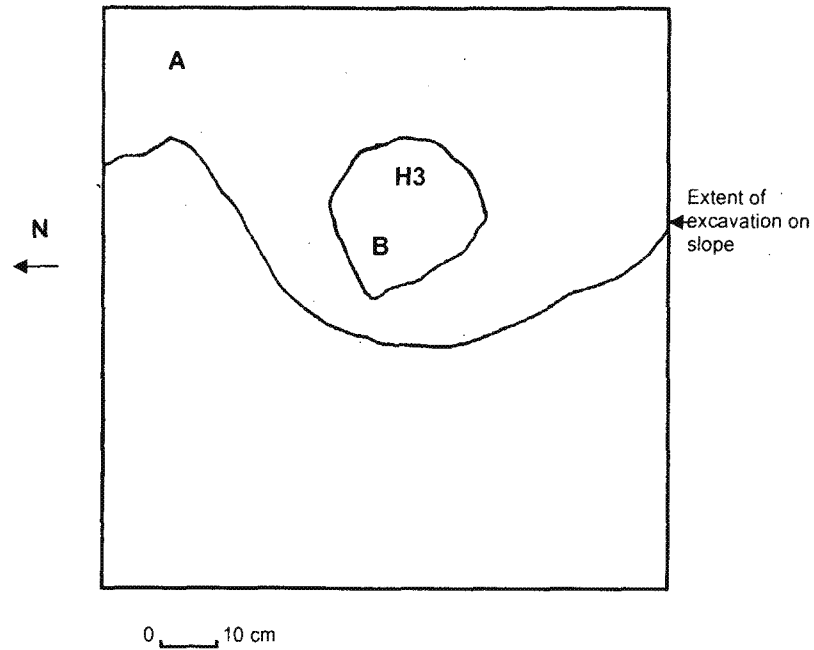
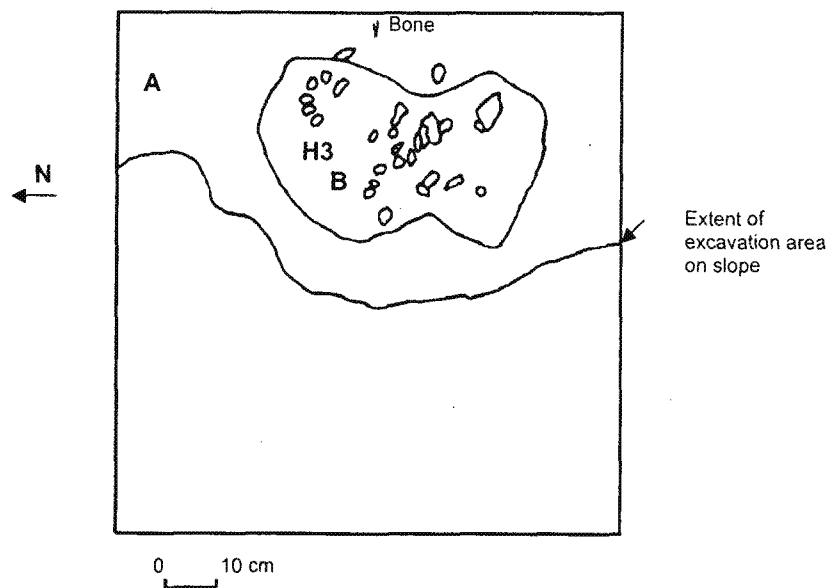


Figure 66. View of ash lens in east drainage bank (highlighted by yellow box), site 39CU3592, facing east.



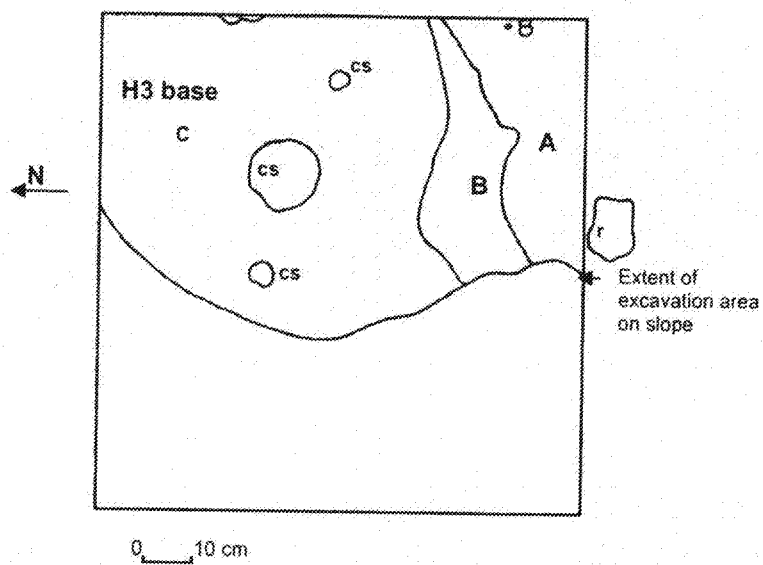
A = Silt with some sand; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
 B = Clayey silt; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 67. Plan of top of H3 in XU3, site 39CU3592.



A = Silt with some sand; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
 B = Ash with charcoal and FCR

Figure 68. Plan of H3 in XU3 at 37 cmbs, site 39CU3592.



cs = charcoal stain
r = rock

A = Silt; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
B = Silt; 10YR 6/2, light brownish gray
C = Burned earth; 10YR 2/2-7.5YR 4/6-2.5YR 3/4,
very dark brown-strong brown-dark reddish
brown

Figure 69. Plan of base of H3 in XU3, site 39CU3592.

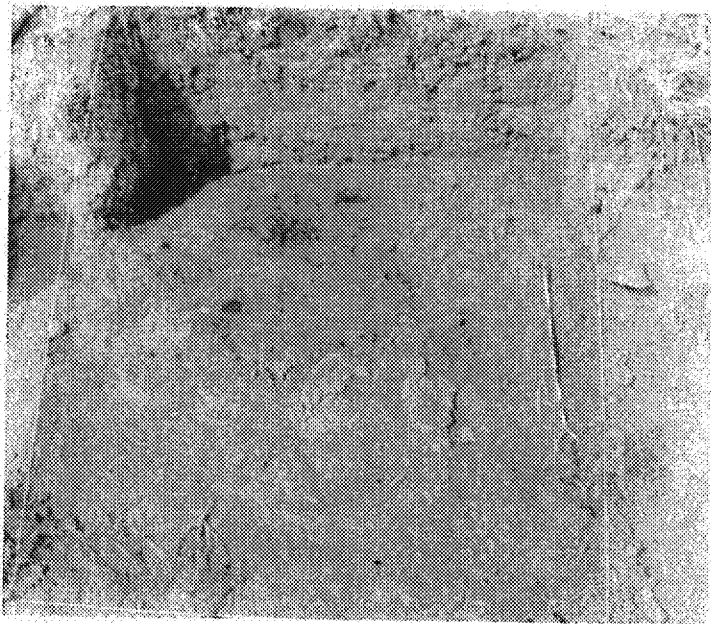
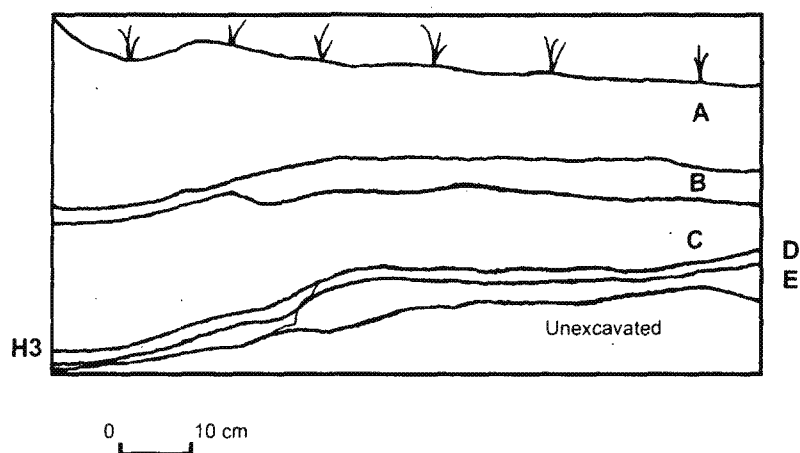


Figure 70. View of base of H3 in XU3, site 39CU3592, facing east.



- A = Silt; windblown; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
 B = Silt with some calcium carbonates; 7.5YR 4/2, brown
 C = Silt; windblown; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
 D = Burned earth/silt with some calcium carbonates; 7.5YR 4/2, brown
 E = Burned earth/silt; windblown; 7.5YR 4/2, brown

Figure 71. Profile of east wall of XU3, site 39CU3592.

Table 19. Artifacts Recovered from Processed Hearth Fill Samples, Site 39CU3592.

Hearth #	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
2	1	Flake	Tertiary; chert	Grayish brown
	135	Flake	Tertiary; quartzite	Dark reddish brown, grayish red, moderate brown, moderate yellowish brown, blackish red, pale red, light brown
	48	Unid bone	Burned fragments	
	261	FCR	Sandstone, limestone, quartzite	
	156	Seed	Not identified	
	4	Sample	Charcoal	
	2	Sample	Burned earth	
3	24	Flake	Tertiary; quartzite	Pale red, light brownish gray, grayish red to dark reddish brown, pale brown
	4	Flake	Tertiary; chalcedony	Dusky yellowish brown, brownish gray
	48	Flake	Tertiary; chert	Brownish gray, dusky brown, moderate brown, yellowish gray, dark reddish brown, pale red, pale brown
	2	Shatter	Chert	Brownish gray, pale yellowish brown
	1	Shatter	Quartzite	Pale brown

Table 19. (continued)

Hearth #	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
3	1	Unid bone	Cut marks	
	982	Unid bone	Burned fragments	
	2052	FCR	Chert, limestone, granite, chert, silicified sediment, sandstone	
	8	Seed	Not identified	
	5	Sample	Charcoal	Black
	2	Sample	Burned earth	

The other possible feature along the east bank appeared to have experienced severe damage through slumping and washing down a small erosional gully on the bank slope (Figure 72). The initial plan was merely to recover intact materials or feature fill, if any were preserved, as soil samples. As the bank face was cleaned and examined, however, it became apparent that a larger-than-expected portion of the feature (H2) was intact. Due to the angle of the bank slope, a formal 1-x-1-m unit was not established. A straight east-west wall was cut into the bank adjacent to the north edge of the intact feature. This wall was used as a reference line for establishing a drawing grid to record the feature within a 1-x-1-m framework. The informal unit was designated XU4 for mapping and labeling purposes. A line level for recording depth measurements was placed at the bank surface above and directly northeast of XU4.

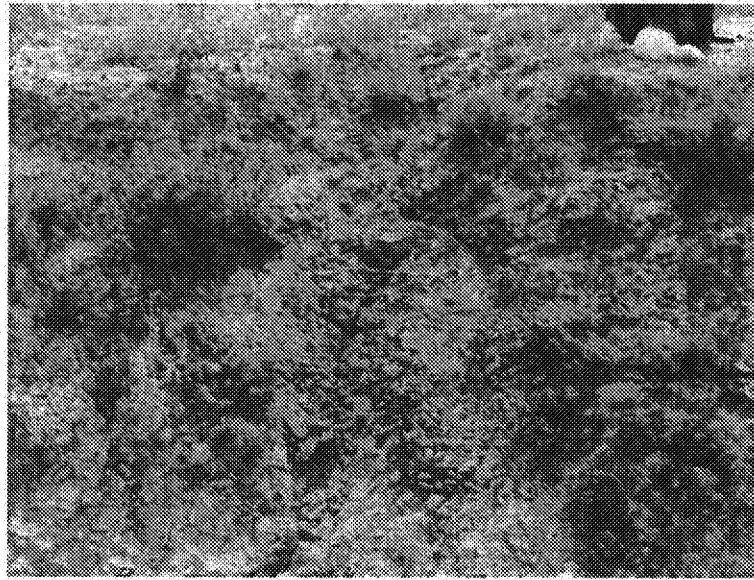


Figure 72. View of possible feature eroding from drainage bank, site 39CU3592, facing east.

The feature was excavated to a maximum of 50 cm into the east bank and 90 cm along the north-south bank face (Figures 73 and 74). The top of H2 was encountered at 43-47 cmbs and the maximum thickness of the feature was 9 cm. Burned earth lined the base of H2 (Figure 75). The perimeter of the feature was irregular and indefinite. The FCR was mostly concentrated at the southeast edge of the exposed portion of H2. The FCR and ashy fill extended into the bank to the east and south. The exposed fill was collected as soil samples; the portion of the feature continuing into the bank was not excavated, as sufficient documentation and samples had been obtained for evaluation purposes. The cultural materials recovered from the H2 fill soil samples are summarized in Table 19.

It is possible that H2 represents portions of multiple adjacent hearths, a large diameter hearth, a hearth and hearth cleanout mix, or even the results of previous erosional episodes on a feature or features. Both H2 and H3 extend farther back into the bank, which suggests a high potential for additional buried, intact features and cultural materials, likely of the Archaic time period.

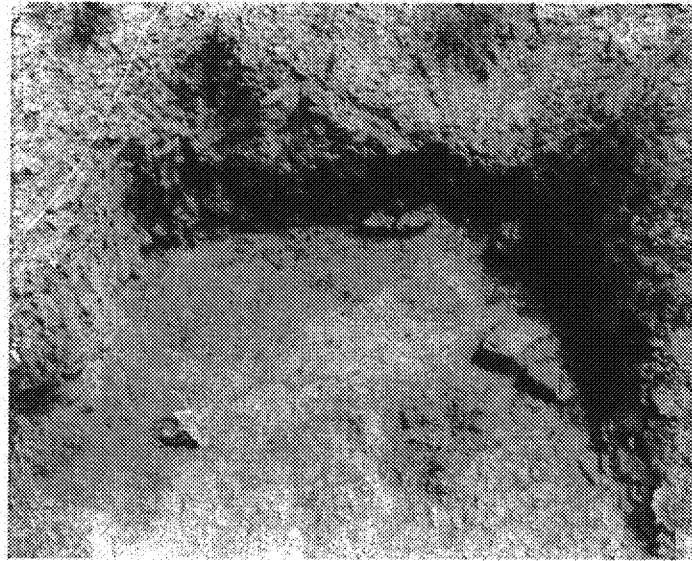


Figure 73. View of H2 in XU4 at 47 cmbs, site 39CU3592, facing east.

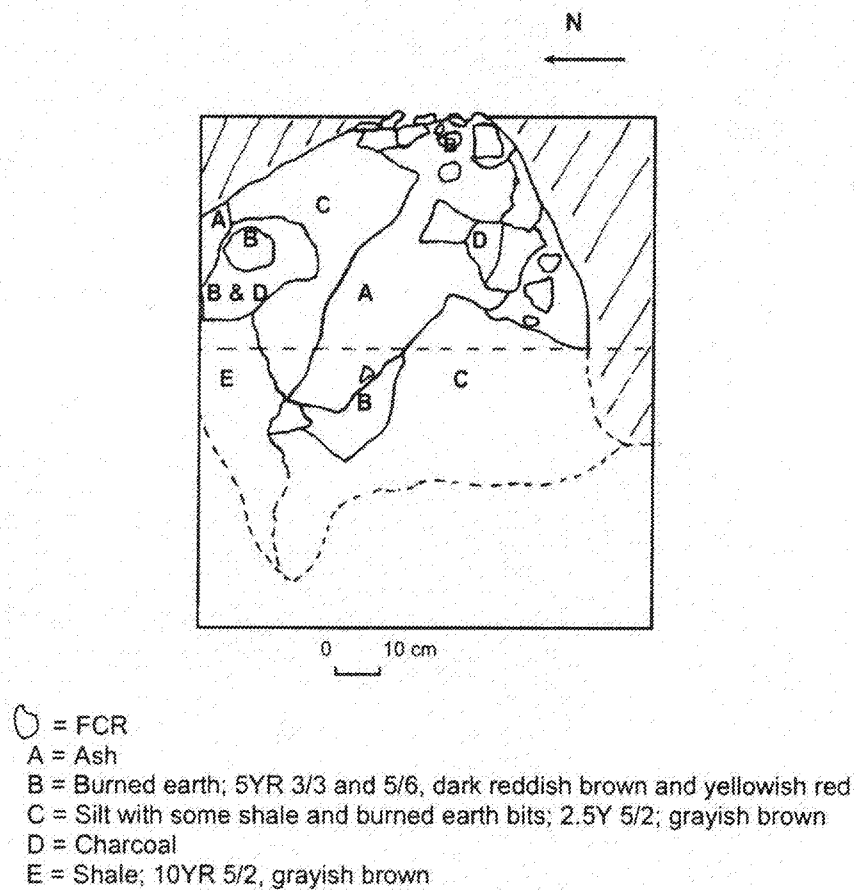


Figure 74. Plan of H2 in XU4 at 47 cmbs, site 39CU3592.

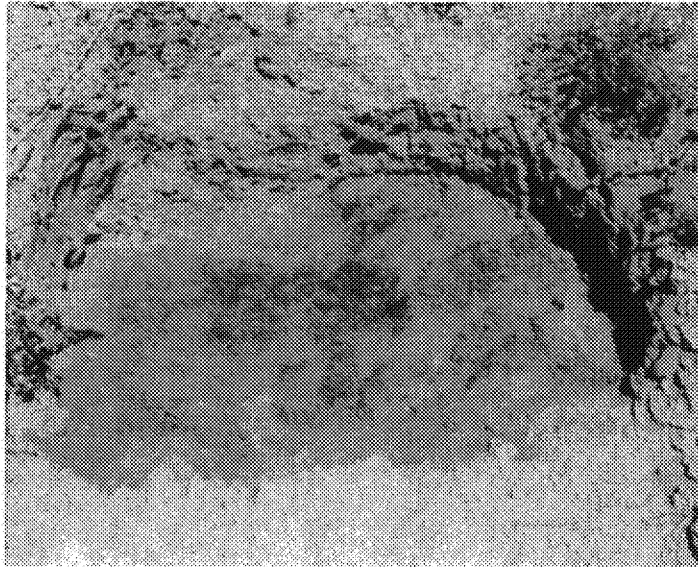


Figure 75. View of base of H2 in XU4 at 50 cmbs, site 39CU3592, facing east.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39CU3592 represents a sparse lithic scatter and three hearths. Although portions of the site exhibit severe wind and water erosion, a buried cultural horizon with features remains intact. No diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the site; however, datable samples of charcoal were recovered from three subsurface hearths.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39CU3592 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site is multi-component. The surface component lacks integrity; however, there are one or two intact, buried components that have produced features and datable samples. The test excavations indicate a high potential for intact cultural deposits or additional features. The site is likely of the Archaic period. Although there are numerous Archaic sites in the region, very few have preserved, buried cultural deposits. The majority of the other hearth sites in the area have rock-oven-type hearth features, while the hearths associated with site 39CU3592 are shallow surface hearths. All of these factors suggest that the site possesses the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39CU3592 satisfies the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that the site be avoided by mining and construction activities. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery plan should be developed and implemented.

Site 39CU3771

Site Number: 39CU3771
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: None
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Revisited: 7-14-08
Map Reference: A1

Site Description

Site 39CU3771 (Figures 76 and 77) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a sparse artifact scatter. The site is completely eroded to a shale and bedrock surface. Vegetation consists of very sparse sagebrush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 90 percent at the time of the site evaluation.



Figure 76. View of site 39CU3771, facing west.

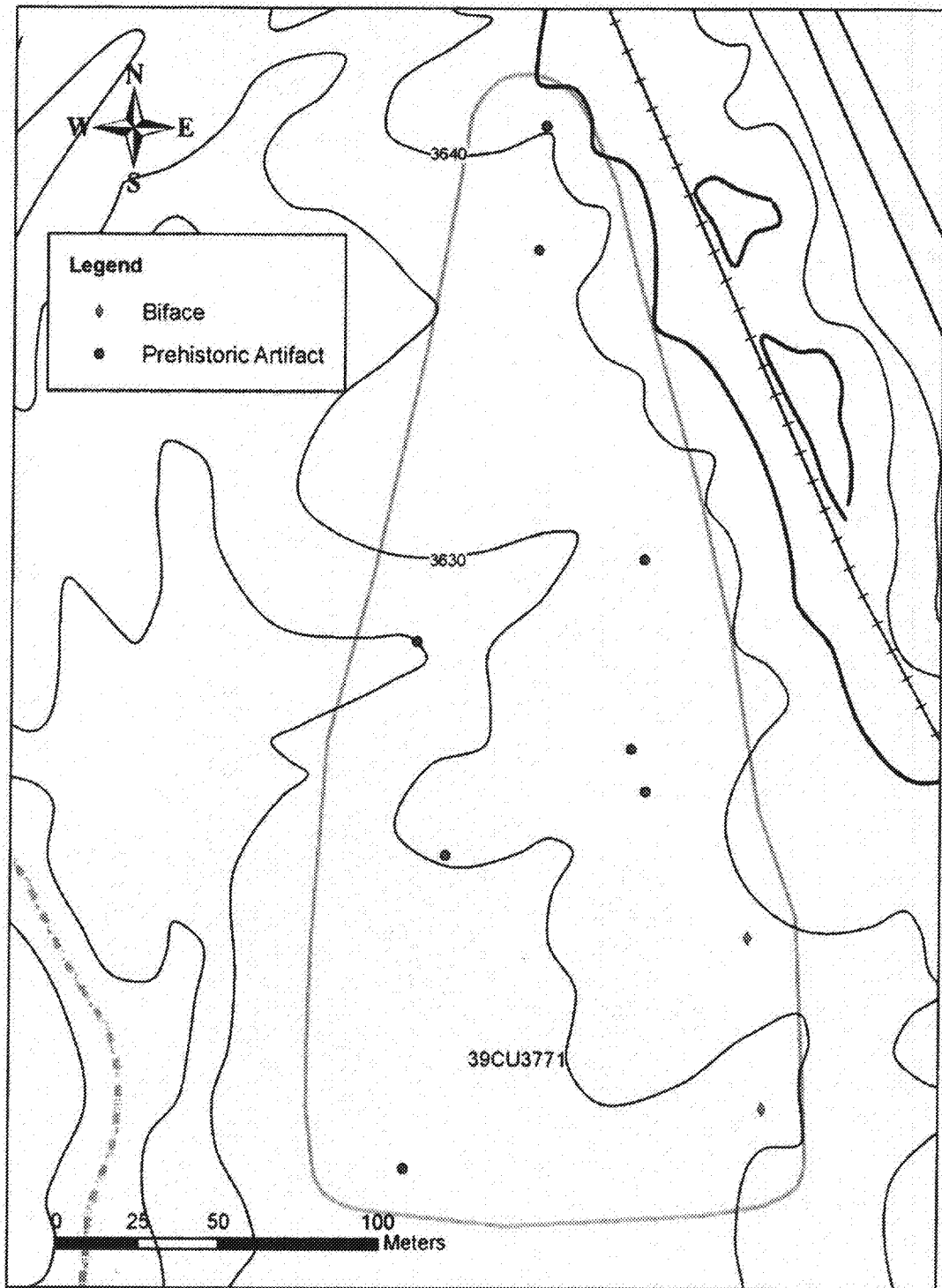


Figure 77. Plan map of site 39CU3771.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface indicated that virtually no intact soil remains on the site. Test excavations were neither feasible nor possible in the shale/bedrock landscape.

The soil mapped in the site area (see Table 1) is the Grummit-Rock outcrop complex (Ensz 1990). The Grummit soil, which formed in clay, appears to have been completely worn away by erosion so that only the Rock outcrop portion of the complex remains. The site has no potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39CU3771 represents a sparse lithic scatter. The site exhibits severe wind and water erosion. The majority of the site area is eroded to shale and bedrock. No diagnostic artifacts, datable materials, or features have been documented on the site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39CU3771 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic artifacts or datable materials and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by wind and water erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located indicates that there is no potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits or features. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39CU3771 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA97

Site Number: 39FA97

Site Type: Artifact Scatter/Farmstead, Artifact Scatter

Cultural Affiliation: Native American/Euroamerican

Subsurface Testing: 2 1-x-1-m units; 1 100-x-150-cm unit

Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: Private

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible

Site Condition: Disturbed

Date Tested: 7-25-08 and 7-26-08

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA97 (Figures 78 and 79) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a Native American artifact scatter and a Euroamerican farmstead. The Euroamerican component of the site, as reported in Kruse et al. (2008), has exhibited diagnostic artifacts consistent with material from the early twentieth century through the mid-twentieth century. The ground surface is heavily eroded with numerous surface gravel exposures. The site is in short grass pasture interspersed with scrub brush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

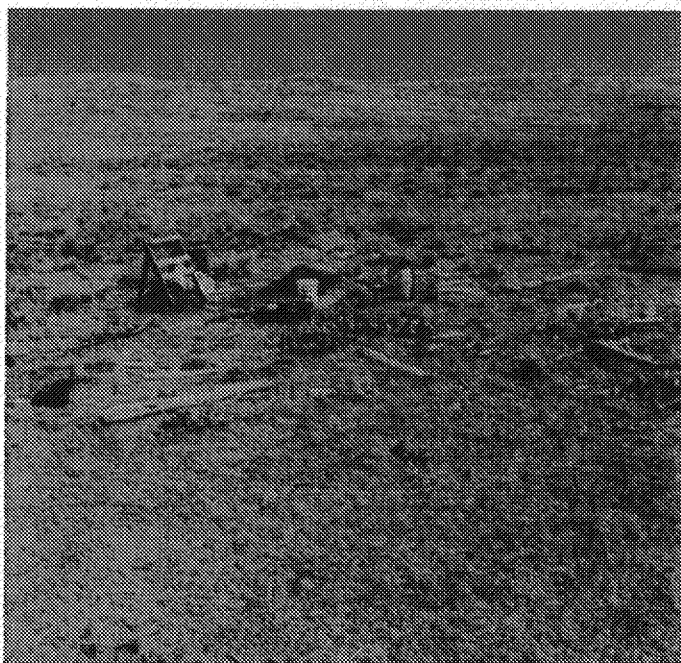


Figure 78. Overview of site 39FA97, facing south-southeast.

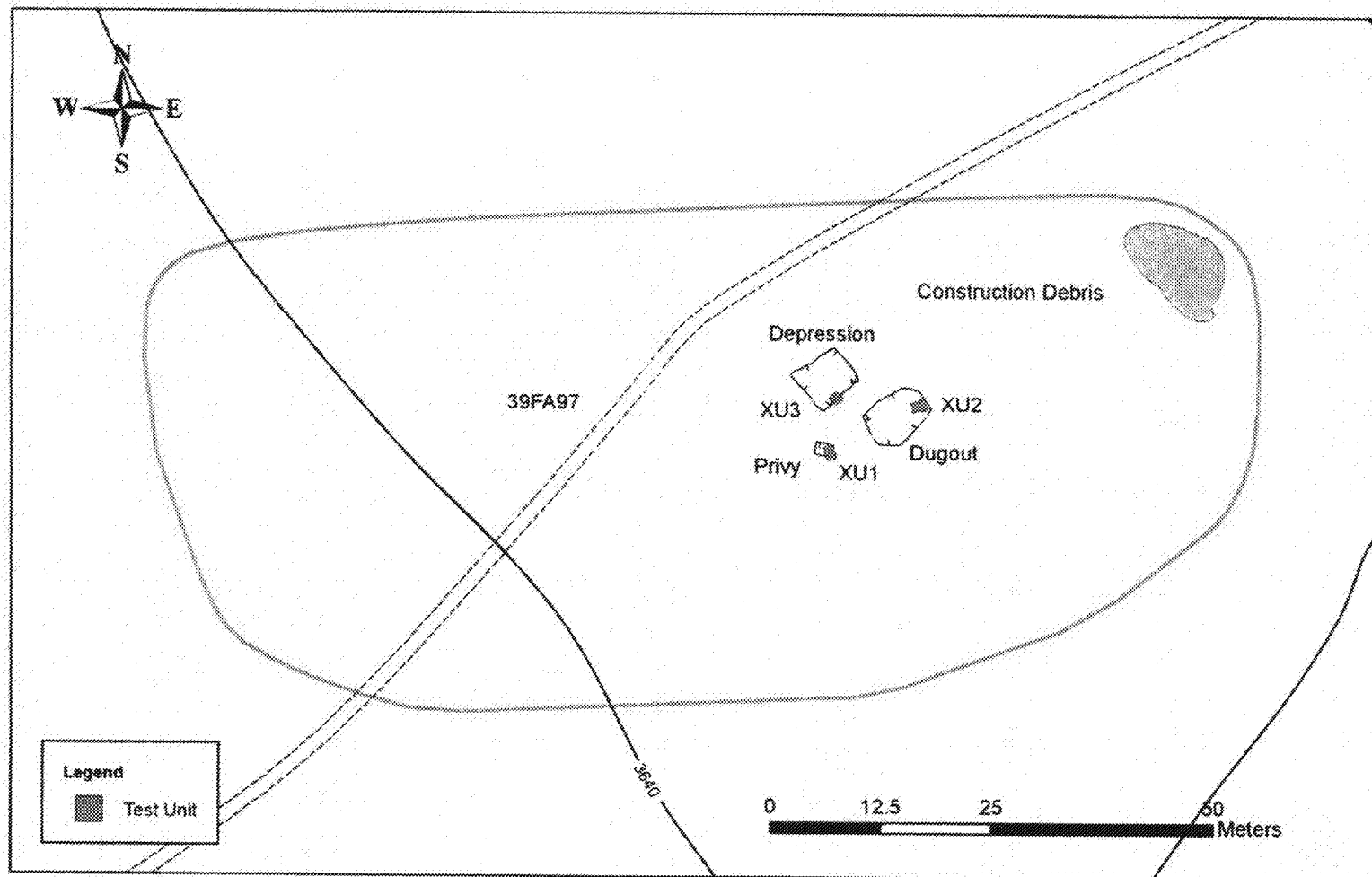


Figure 79. Plan map of site 39FA97, showing excavation unit locations.

Evaluation Field Work

No prehistoric artifacts were observed during reexamination of the surface of the site area. Shovel tests were not excavated due to the advanced state of surface erosion/gravel exposures across the site, particularly within the areas where prehistoric artifacts had been previously recorded (Kruse et al. 2008).

One 1-x-1-m unit (XU1) was established to cross-section the possible privy depression (Figures 80 and 81). Historic artifacts, similar to those observed scattered across the site surface, were recovered from 0-10 cm. The artifact density, however, decreased with depth, and the clay and shale content of the soil increased. A shovel test was excavated through the unit floor in the west corner to determine whether deeper historic deposits were present (Figure 82). A thin layer of wood fragments and charcoal was observed in the wall of the shovel test at approximately 12 cmbs. The shovel test was excavated to a maximum depth of 45 cmbs. Beneath the thin layer of wood, the soil was increasingly dense sterile clay and shale.

Excavation was continued on the unit. A faint rectangular stain and numerous wood fragments were encountered; the depth to the top of the stain ranged from 11 cmbs near the north corner to 16 cmbs in the west corner (Figure 83). A 50-x-100-cm extension was added to further investigate the rectangular stain. The general size and shape of the stain, the numerous wood fragments, and the presence of a hinge within the unit fill suggested that the stain might represent a deteriorated wooden door lying on a slightly earlier, gently sloped ground surface. In the extension, traces of the stain were encountered at 10-12 cmbs. Numerous historic artifacts appeared to have been piled or discarded on top of the "door," obscuring the perimeter of the stain (Figures 84 and 85). The artifacts recovered from XU1 are presented in Table 20.

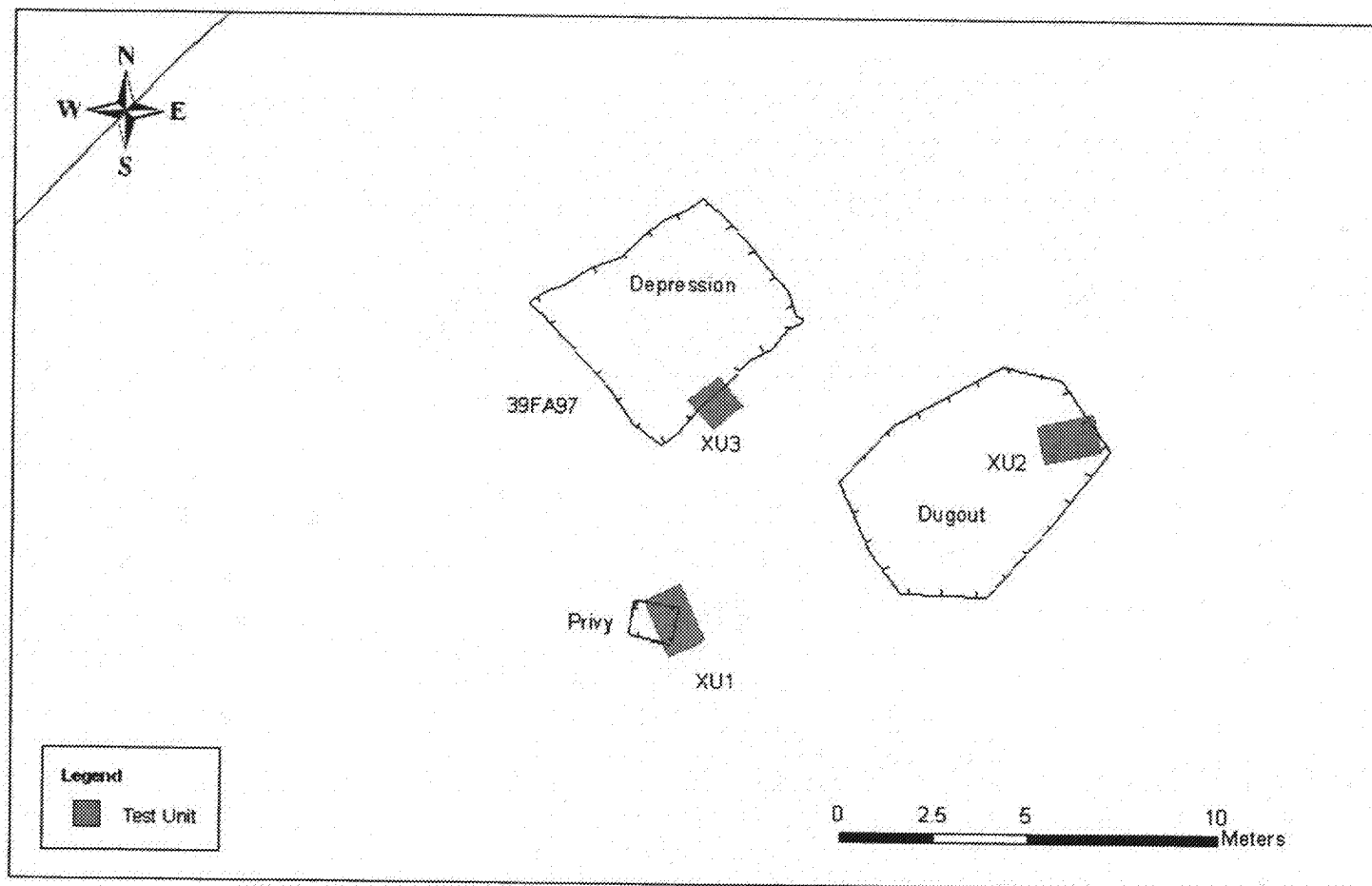


Figure 80. Plan map detail showing locations of historic features and excavation units, site 39FA97.



Figure 81. View of XU1 in possible privy feature depression, site 39FA97, facing north.

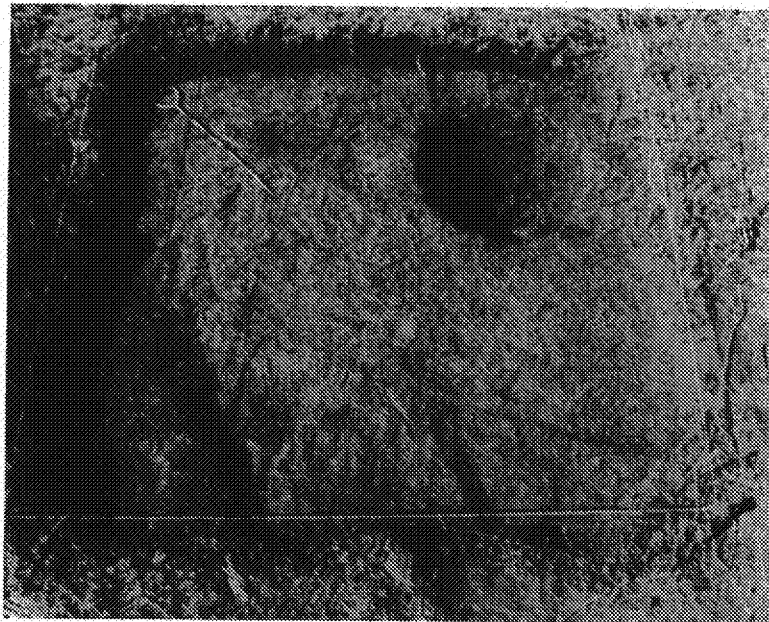


Figure 82. View of XU1 showing shovel test and stain, site 39FA97, facing southwest.

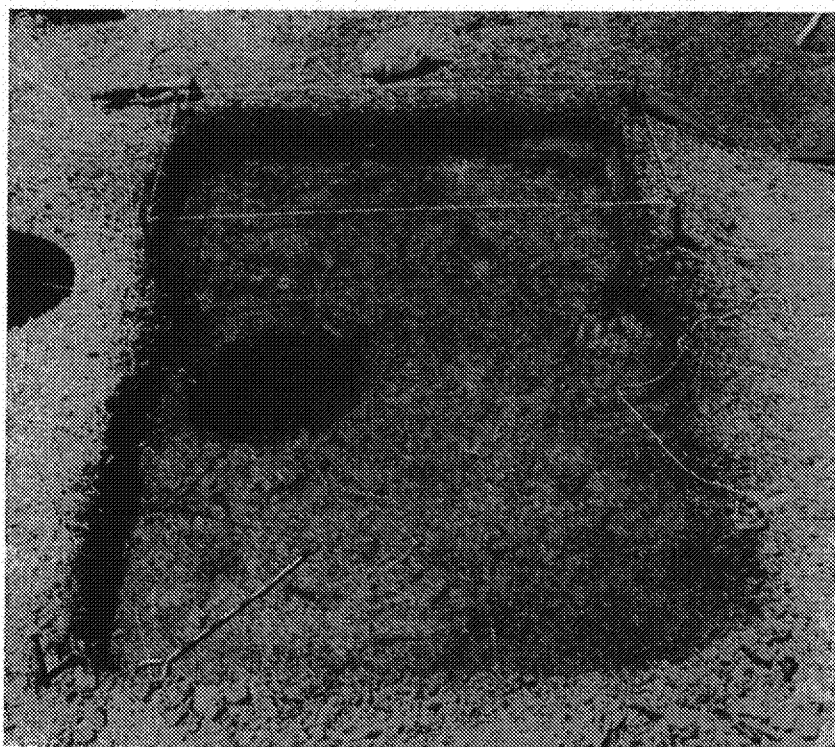


Figure 83. View of XU1 at 11-16 cmbs, site 39FA97.

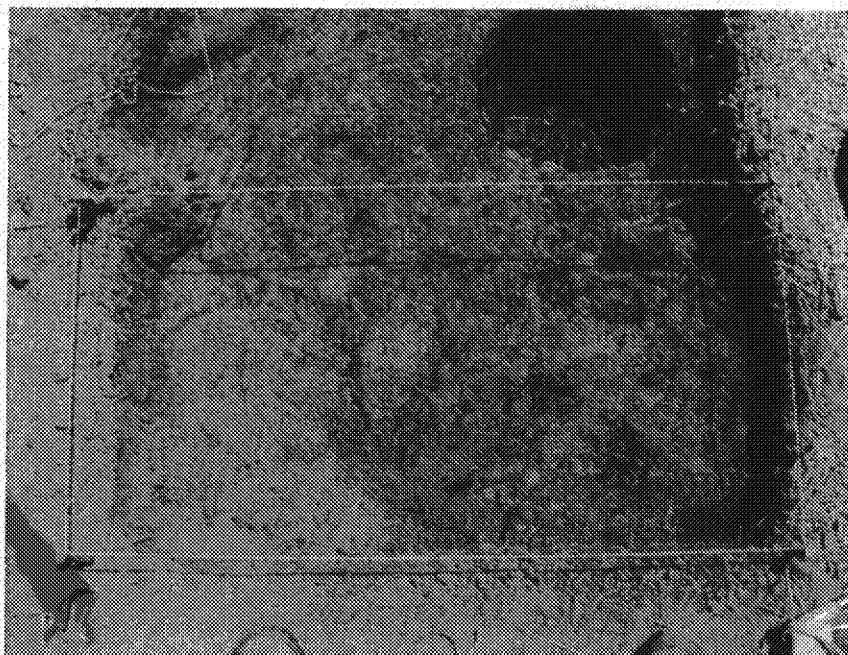


Figure 84. View of debris over rectangular stain in XU1, site 39FA97, facing northwest.

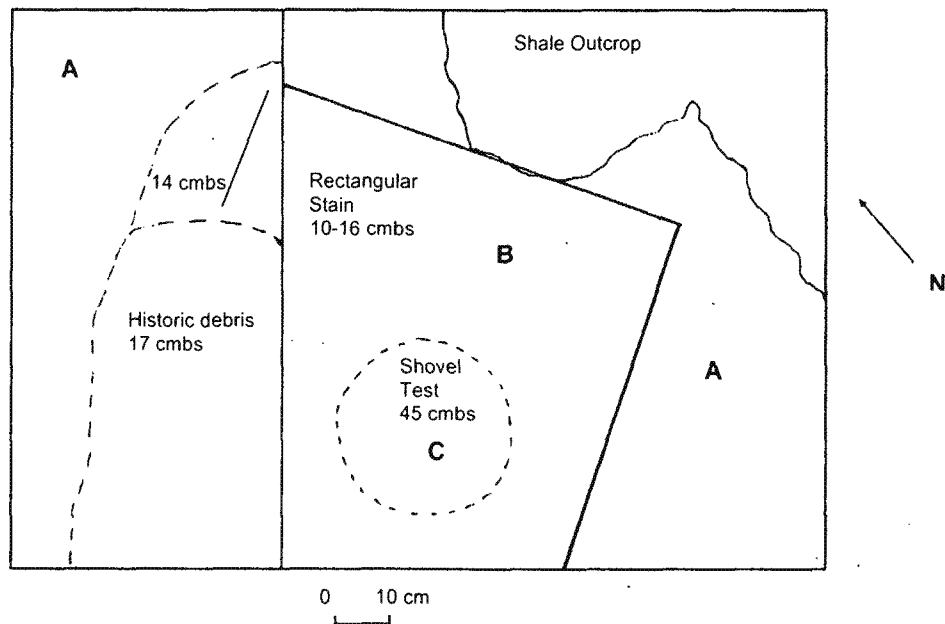


Figure 85. Plan of XU1 base, site 39FA97.

Table 20. Artifacts Recovered from XU1, Site 39FA97.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
1	17	Glass	Flat fragment	Light green
	28	Glass	Lamp chimney fragments	Clear
	28	Glass	Bottle fragment	Yellow, clear, amethyst
	8	Glass	Canning jar fragments	Aqua
	1	Metal	Hinge	
	1	Metal	Bolt	
	1	Metal	Strip	
	68	Metal	Misc. fragments	
	2	Metal	Cartridge casing	
	1	Metal	Buckle	
	33	Nail	Roofing	
	9	Nail	Finishing	
	1	Nail	5/8 inch	
	5	Nail	Wire; 2 1/2 inch	
	8	Nail	Wire; 3 inch	
	56	Nail	Fragments	
	1	Coal		
	160	Wood	Fragments	
	119	Shingle	Fragments	Black

Table 20. (continued)

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
	2	ID Bone	Ulna; small mammal	
	5	ID Bone	Bird	
	2	Unid Bone	Fragments	
	1	Button	Shell; 2-hole (Figure 86)	
	2	Button	Bone; fragments (Figure 86)	
	1	Brooch	Fragment (Figure 86)	

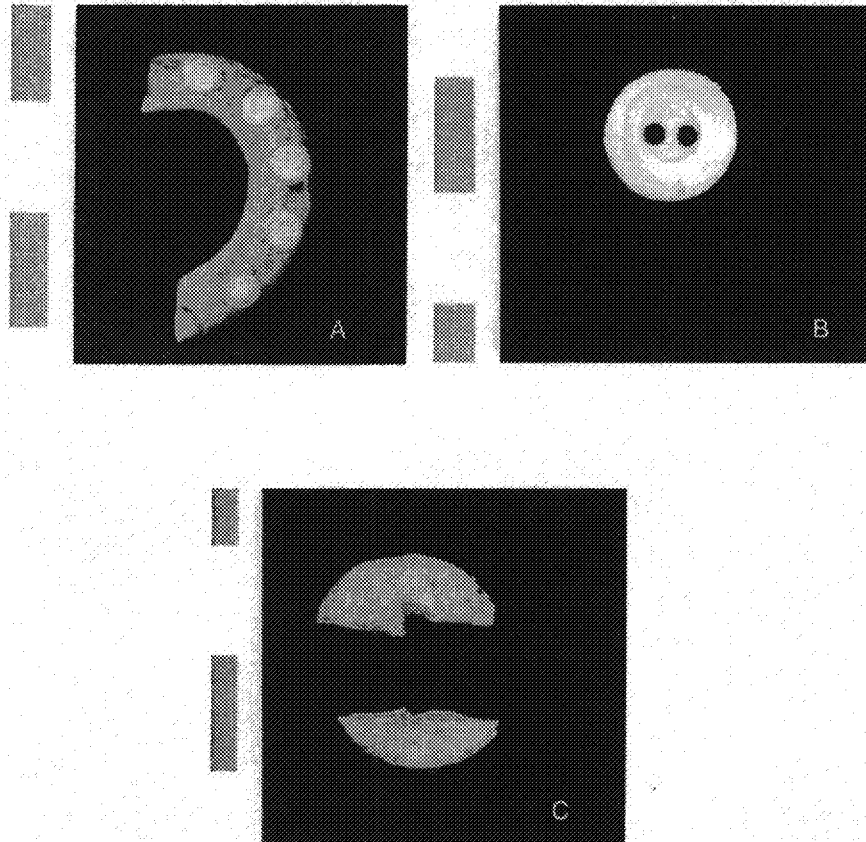


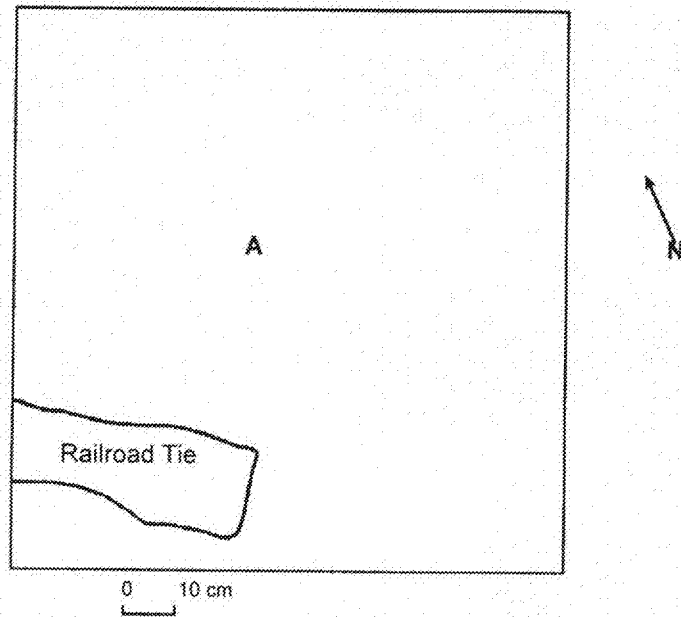
Figure 86. View of artifacts recovered from XU1, site 39FA97: A) brooch (cat. no. 97-26); B) shell button (cat. no. 97-25); C) bone button fragments (cat. no. 97-51).

XU2 was placed inside the dugout depression adjacent to the railroad-tie perimeter at the northeast edge (Figures 80 and 87). The collapsed/deteriorated railroad ties were removed from the surface. The first 5 cm of the first level consisted primarily of rotten wood fragments. The 1-x-1-m unit was excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs. The south half only (50-x-100 cm) was then excavated to 40 cmbs (Figures 88 and 89). Desiccation cracks were present at approximately 40 cmbs, suggesting that this may

have been a previous surface, likely representing the floor of the cellar or dugout. A shovel test was excavated in the south corner to a depth of 75 cmbs and then extended to 90 cmbs with an auger (Figure 90). No cultural materials were recovered from a depth greater than 35 cmbs. The materials recovered from XU2 are presented in Table 21.



Figure 87. View of location of XU2 in dugout depression, prior to setting up the unit, site 39FA97, facing west.



A = Clay and silty clay; heavy concentrations of shale and calcium carbonates;
10YR 6/1 to 4/3, gray to brown

Figure 88. Plan of floor of XU2 at 30 cmbs, site 39FA97.

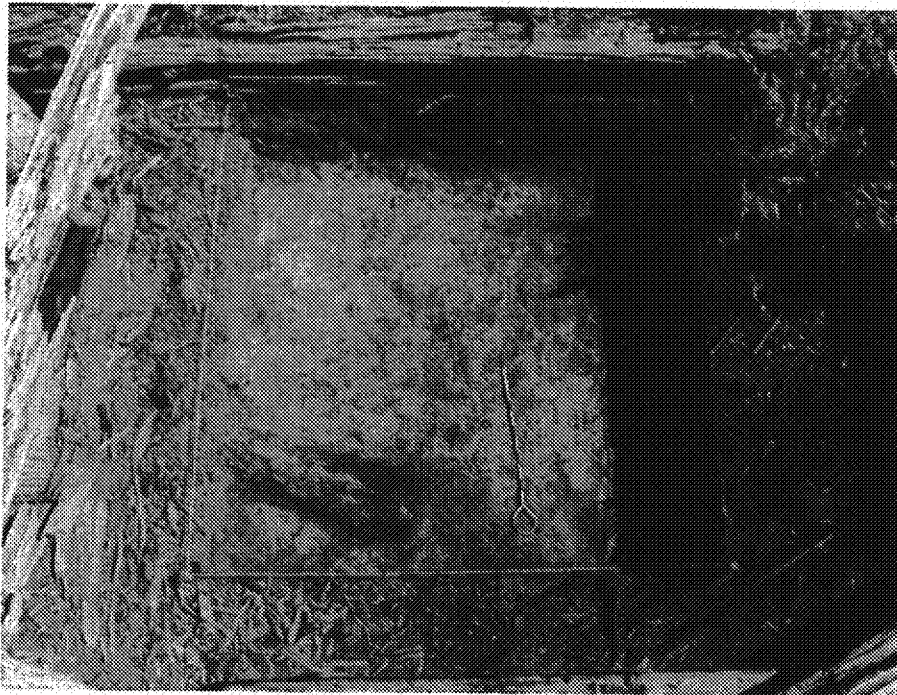
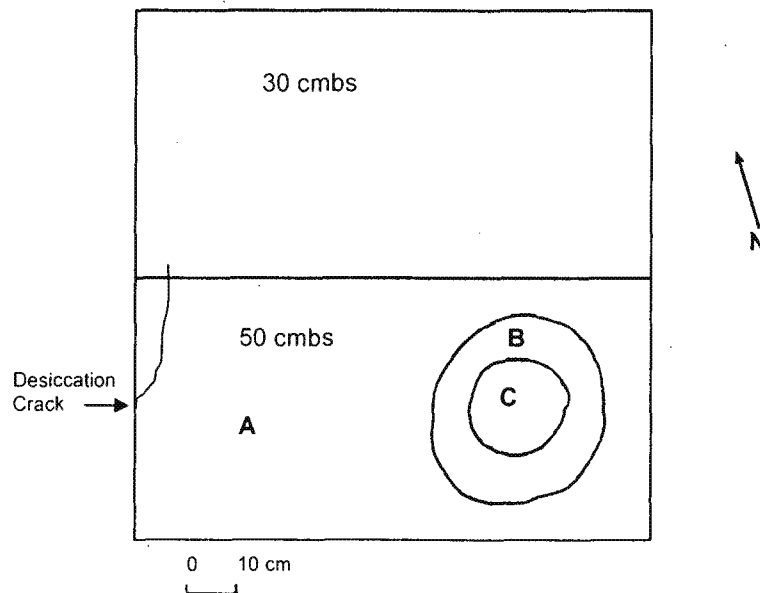


Figure 89. View of XU2 at 30 cmbs, site 39FA97.



A = Clayey silt; 10YR 4/1, dark gray
 B = Shovel test; shale with silt; 10YR 3/1, very dark gray
 C = Auger test; shale; 10YR 3/1, very dark gray

Figure 90. Plan of base of XU2, site 39FA97.

Table 21. Artifacts Recovered from XU2, Site 39FA97.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
2	2	Ceramic	Whiteware fragments	White
	4	Glass	Flat fragments	Light green, clear
	1	Glass	Bottle fragment	Amethyst
	1	Nail	Wire; 4 inch	
	1	Nail	Square; 2 1/2 inch	
	2	Nail	Fragments	
	1	Metal	Spike fragment or wedge	
	6	Metal	Misc. fragments	
	5	Charcoal		

A 50-x-100-cm unit (XU3) was positioned to overlap the southeast edge of the shallow house or structure depression (Figures 80 and 91). All of the artifacts recovered from XU3 were either on the surface or within 0-5 cmbs. The soil from 5-10 cmbs was hard, sterile brown clayey silt. No trace of a structure or foundation

was observed. The unit was abandoned at 10 cmbs (Figure 92). The cultural materials recovered from XU3 are presented in Table 22.



Figure 91. View of XU3 prior to excavation, site 39FA97, facing north.

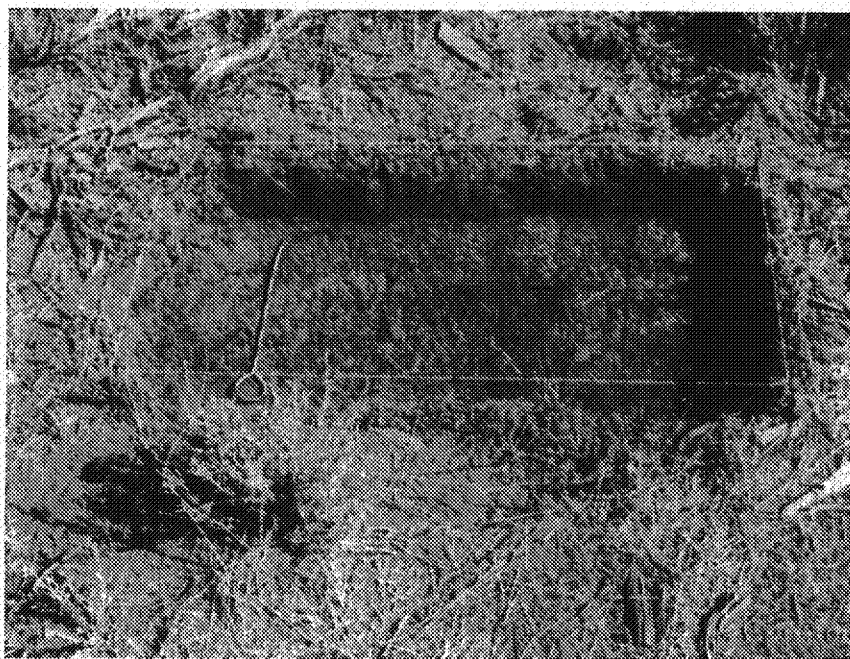


Figure 92. View of XU3 base, site 39FA97, facing north.

Table 22. Artifacts Recovered from XU3, Site 39FA97.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
3	4	Glass	Milk glass canning jar lid fragment	White
	1	Glass	Jar base fragment	Clear
	8	Glass	Fragments	Clear
	4	Glass	Flat fragments	Light green
	2	Ceramic	Whiteware fragments	White
	1	Metal	Wire bucket handle	
	10	Metal	Can fragment	
	6	Metal	Misc. fragments	
	1	Metal	Staple	
	2	Nail	Wire; 2 1/2 inch	
	1	Nail	Wire; 2 inch	
	1	Nail	Wire; 1 1/4 inch	
	1	Metal	Tassel hook; brass (Figure 93)	
	1	Rubber	Jar seal fragment	Black
	3	Brick	Fragments	Red
	10	Wood	Fragments	

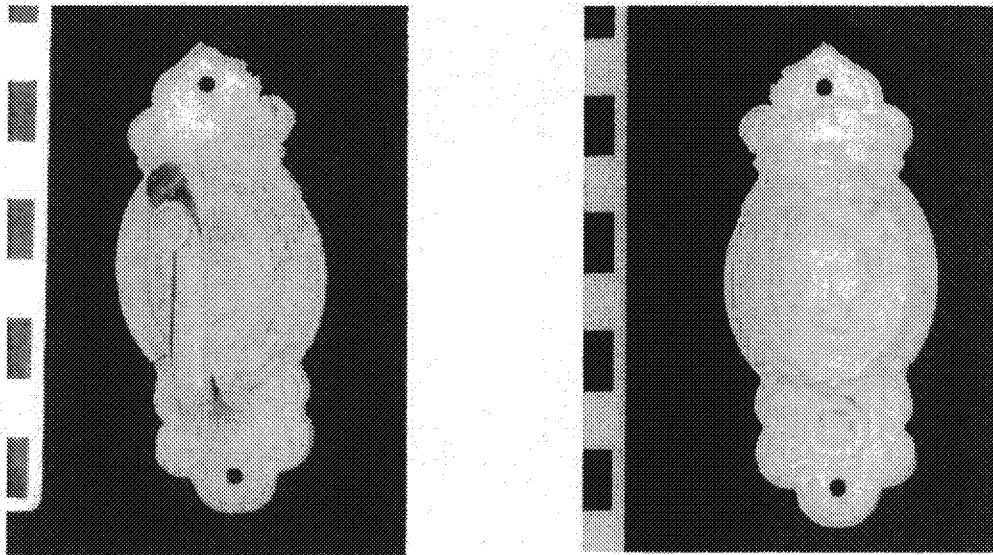


Figure 93. Front and back views of decorative brass tassel hook (cat. no. 97-74), site 39FA97.

A courthouse records search for the historic component location was conducted at the Fall River County Court House on July 25, 2008 by Linda Palmer, Landon Karr, and Carl Bates, ALAC staff archeologists. The results of the courthouse records

search are presented in Table 23. The records following 1947 were not examined, as only the earliest of the landowners would have been directly associated with the historic component of 39FA97. The land has remained in the Peterson family's possession from 1947 to the present time.

Table 23. Fall River County Courthouse Records Search Results for Site 39FA97.

Book	Transferred From	Transferred To	Date	Month	Year
Pat. 9	Government	Hugo Ternes	18	January	1923
Deed 38	Howard Kennedy	Fall River County	14	December	1925
Deed 49	Howard Kennedy Trustee	Andrew Rasmussen	27	September	1935
Deed 49	Hugo Ternes	Andrew Rasmussen	7	July	1936
Deed 60	Andrew Rasmussen	Peter J. Peterson	26	February	1947

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA97 represents a prehistoric lithic scatter and an historic farmstead with an associated historic artifact scatter. The site exhibits varying degrees of wind and water erosion with numerous shale and gravel exposures. The prehistoric component was impacted by the construction of the historic features in the early 1900s. The site has also been impacted by cattle grazing. No diagnostic or datable prehistoric materials were observed on the surface, recovered from the test excavations during the current evaluation, or previously documented on the site (Kruse et al. 2008). Surface artifact density is very low.

No intact structural remains are associated with the historic dugout/cellar, or the depression. No evidence of a privy feature was found in the test excavation. The farmstead dates to a short occupation period; the patent was not obtained until 1923 and the place was abandoned prior to 1947, according to the current landowner. Research questions that pertain to the historic Euroamerican context are limited. The suggested research questions primarily address issues of location and architectural style, layout of structures within a site, or evidence of ethnic patterns. Other than the general location of the depression and dugout/cellar and limited

temporal artifact data, the historic data at this site are unlikely to contribute to the resolution of these research questions. There is very low research potential on a historic archeological site with poor integrity and no structural evidence.

The low potential for additional intact feature remnants, the low artifact density, and the evaluative testing results to date suggest that the site has very limited potential to produce additional information to address research questions beyond the general site location and a sparse artifact inventory.

Neither the prehistoric nor the historic component of site 39FA97 has the potential to yield significant information in relation to a specific person or event, or an architectural style (Criteria A, B, and C). The site lacks physical integrity and has low information potential. The eligibility of the site, therefore, cannot be justified under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1893

Site Number: 39FA1893
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 4 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: BLM
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-23-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1893 (Figures 94 and 95) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric isolated find. The site area is eroded, with extensive gravel and bedrock exposures. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

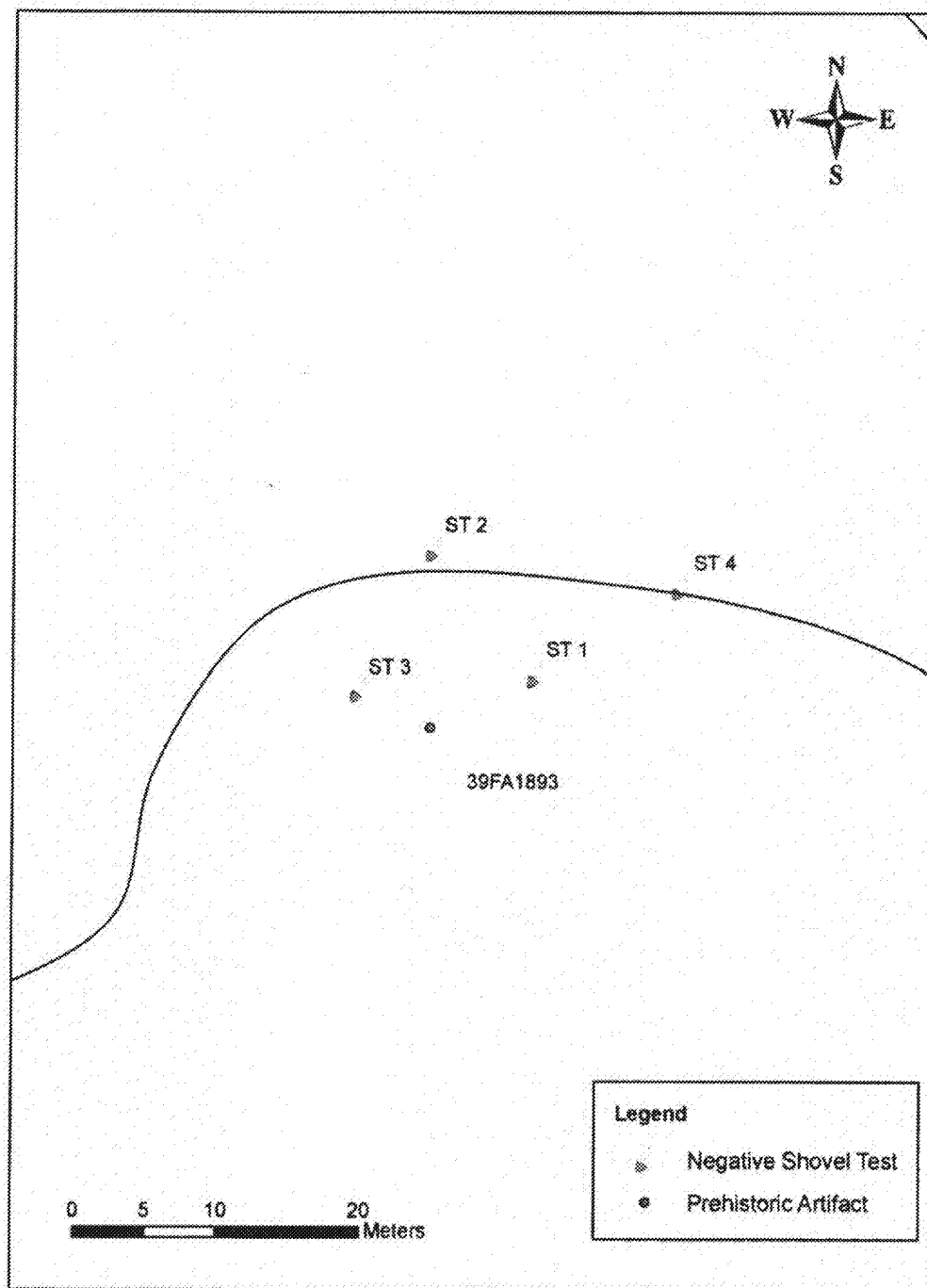


Figure 94. Plan map of site 39FA1893, showing shovel test locations.



Figure 95. Overview of site 39FA1893, facing northwest.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface confirmed that the majority of the site locale is severely eroded to gravel and shale exposures. No cultural materials were observed on the surface; the previously recorded isolated dark gray chert tertiary flake (Kruse et al. 2008) was not relocated. Four shovels (ST1-ST4) were excavated near the original site area (Figure 94). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 24.

Table 24. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1893.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	36	0-24	Clayey silt; redeposited sediment; compact; some angular limestone gravel	2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		24-37	Clayey silt; very compact; some calcium carbonates	2.5Y 4/2 to 5/2-dark grayish brown to grayish brown	No

Table 24. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
2	35	0-20 20-35	Sandy silt; colluvial deposit Sandy silt; colluvial deposit; massive peds	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4-yellowish brown	No No
3	35	0-12 12-35	Sandy silt; colluvial deposit Sandy silt; colluvial deposit; massive peds	10YR 4/3-brown 10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No No
4	40	0-8 8-24 24-36	Silt/limestone/shale bits; friable Clayey silt; compact; blocky Clayey silt; compact; blocky; increasing calcium carbonates	2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown 2.5Y 4/2 to 3/2-dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown 2.5Y 4/2 to 3/2-dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown	No No No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Kyle clay soil type (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1), although some modification of the surface layer has occurred from wind and sheet wash erosion and redeposition. The shallow and/or eroded topsoil suggests very low potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1893 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits severe wind and water erosion. The majority of the site area is eroded to gravel and shale. The recorded isolated find is not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1893 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts, has a severely eroded surface, and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely comprised by wind and sheet wash erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located, the displacement and redeposition of the eroded soil, and the results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits or features. All of these factors

suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1893 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1894

Site Number: 39FA1894
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 4 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: BLM
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-23-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1894 (Figures 96 and 97) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as an isolated find. The artifact, a very pale orange sandstone retouched flake, was collected at that time. The site is eroded and exhibits extensive gravel and shale exposures. A freshly graded two-track trail crosses the site area. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 65 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

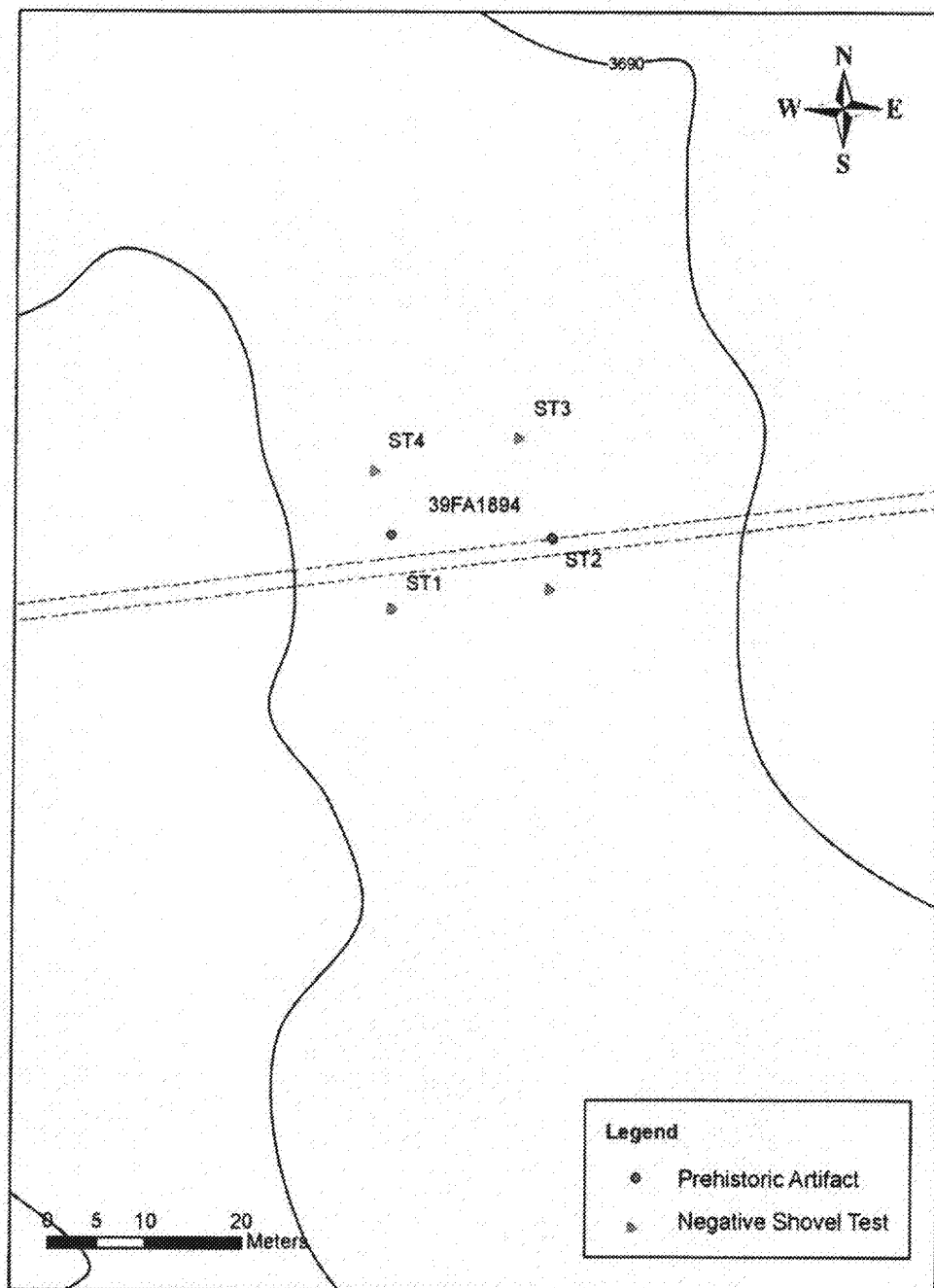


Figure 96. Plan map of site 39FA1894, showing shovel test locations.



Figure 97. Overview of site 39FA1894, facing west-northwest.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface confirmed that the majority of the site is severely eroded to gravel and shale exposures. One light purple chert tertiary flake was observed on the graded two-track trail. Four shovel tests (ST1-ST4) were excavated north and south of the two-track near the documented artifact locations (Figure 96). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 25.

Table 25. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1894.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	35	0-10	Sandy silt; slopewash	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		10-35	Shale and silt with peds	10YR 3/1-very dark gray	No
2	35	0-30	Sandy silt; slopewash	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		30-50	Sandy silt with calcium carbonates	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No

Table 25. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
3	40	0-8	Sandy silt; friable; few small limestone gravel	2.5Y 4/3-olive brown	No
		8-23	Clayey silt; compact; blocky	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	No
		23-40	Clayey silt with carbonates; compact	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	No
4	40	0-8	Sandy silt; friable; few small limestone gravel	2.5Y 4/3-olive brown	No
		8-23	Clayey silt; compact; blocky	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	No
		23-30	Clayey silt with carbonates; compact	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Kyle clay soil type (Kalvels1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1), although some modification of the surface layer has occurred from wind and sheet wash erosion and redeposition. The shallow and/or eroded topsoil suggests very low potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1894 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits severe wind and water erosion as well as impact from a graded two-track trail. The majority of the site area is eroded to gravel and shale. The two documented artifacts are not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1894 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts, has a severely eroded surface, and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely comprised by wind and sheet wash erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located, the displacement and redeposition of the eroded soil, and the results of the test excavations indicate

an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits or features. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1894 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1895

Site Number: 39FA1895

Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Hearth

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Subsurface Testing: 10 shovel tests; 2 1-x-1-m units; 4 50-x-100-cm units

Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: Private

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible

Site Condition: Disturbed

Date Tested: 7-28-08 and 7-29-08

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1895 (Figures 98-100) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric artifact scatter and eight hearths. Thirteen additional hearths and a historic cairn were recorded during the current evaluation field work. The majority of the features (HA-HR, HT, HU, and C1) are situated within the previously recorded site boundaries. The site boundaries, however, were extended to encompass an additional hearth (HS) and additional lithic artifacts observed south of the original site boundaries. The majority of the site area exhibits extensive surface gravel exposures due to wind and water erosion, and also redeposition of eroded soils. Many of the hearths are completely or partially eroded, evidenced by the FCR that has washed downslope and scattered. Cattle grazing/trampling has likely also caused damage to the hearth features. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive brush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

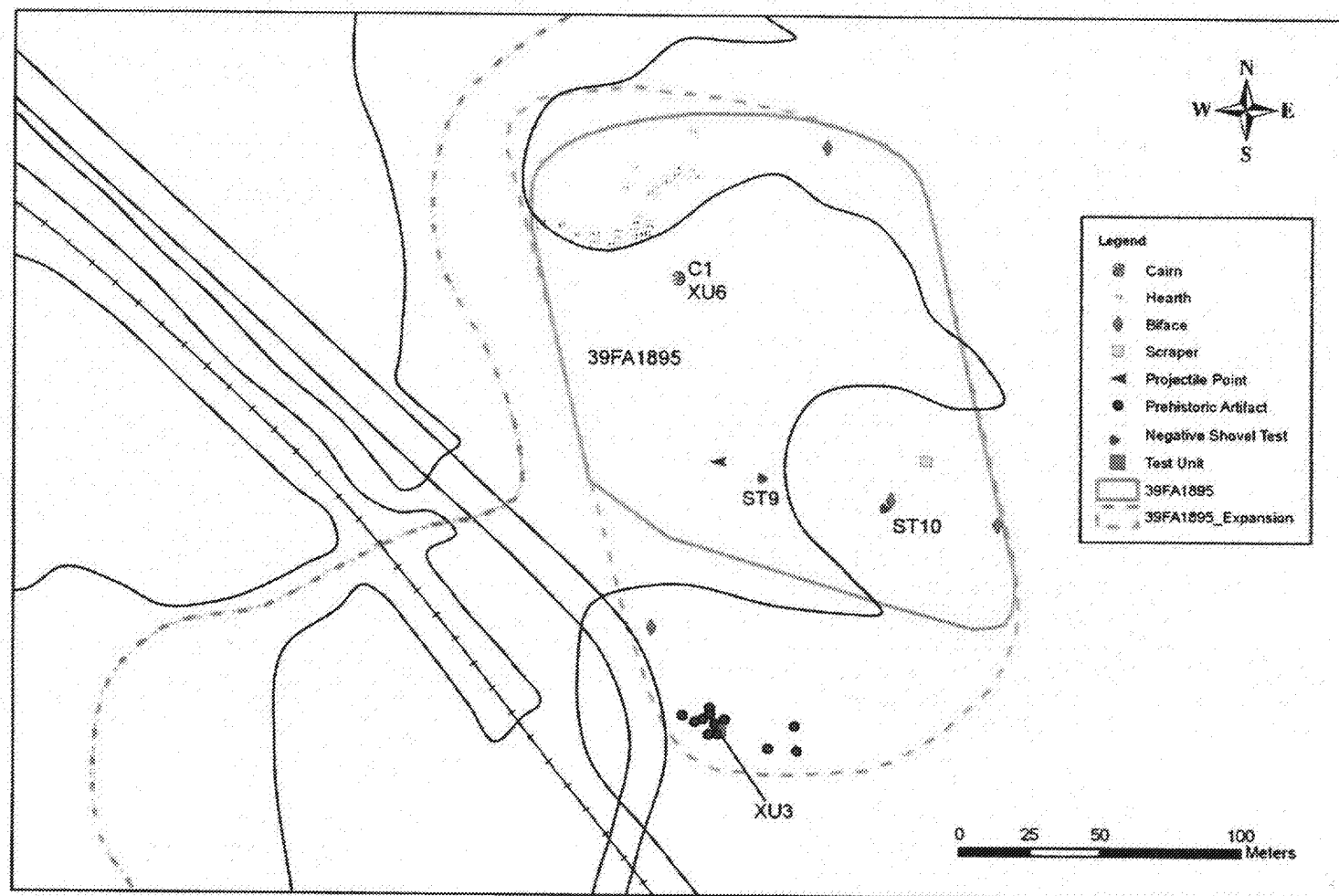


Figure 198. Plan map of site 39FA1895, showing extended site boundary.

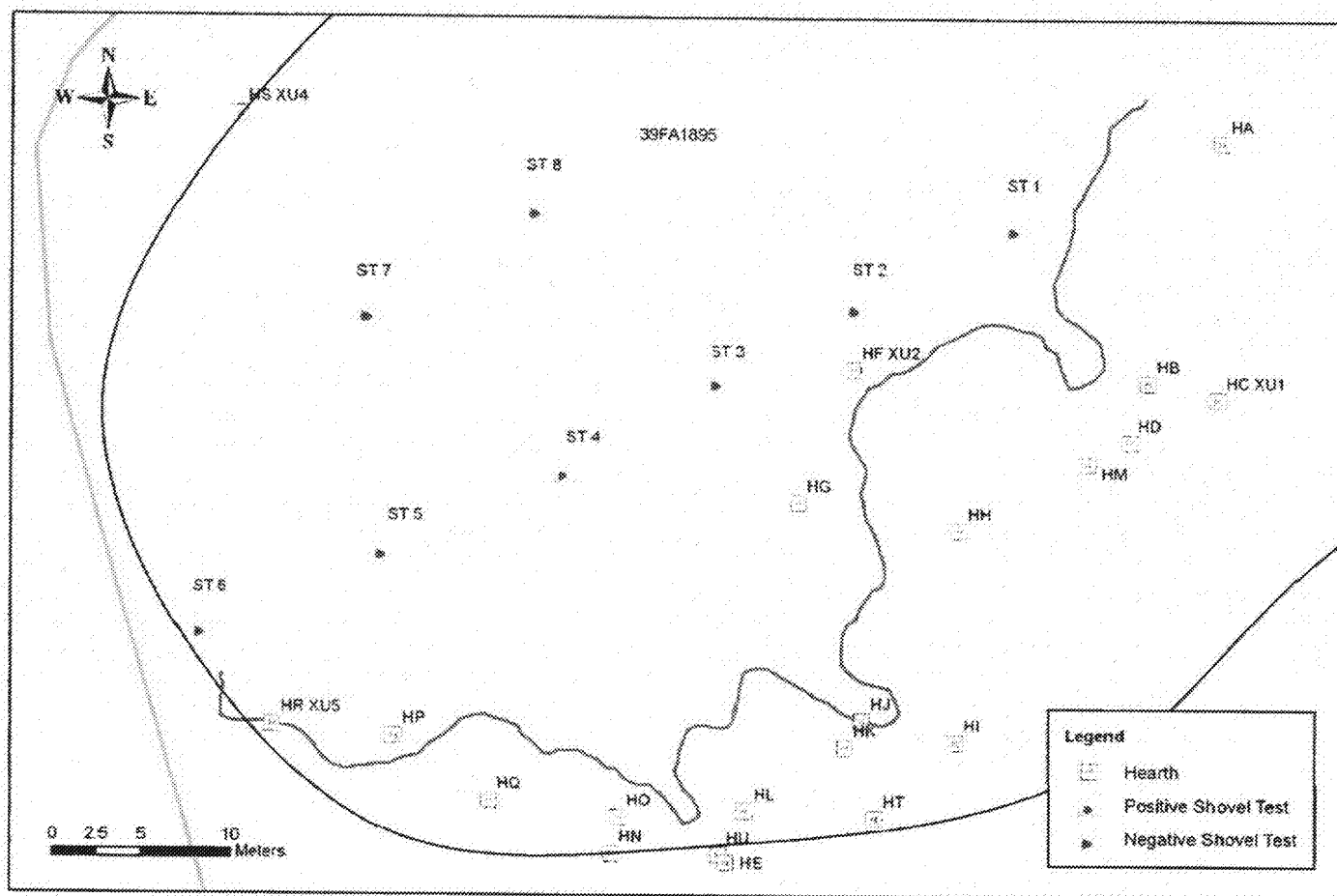


Figure 99. Plan map of site 39FA1895, showing hearth locations and associated excavation units.



Figure 100. Overview of site 39FA1895, facing north-northwest

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface indicated that the surface artifact scatter extends to the south beyond the original site boundaries (see Figure 98). The observed artifacts are summarized in Table 26. The projectile point (Figure 101) was collected (Appendix E; cat. no. 1895-1) and was identified as a Late Prehistoric side-notched type. The chert scraper was also collected (Appendix D; cat. no. 1895-2).

It appeared that there was a limited potential for intact soil on the low ridge in the north half of the site, although it was likely also affected to a degree by sheet wash erosion and redeposition of soil. Twenty-one prehistoric hearths and one historic cairn/rock pile were documented (see Figures 98 and 99). The hearths are described in Table 27.

Table 26. Artifacts Observed on Surface of Extended Site Area, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Primary flake	Quartzite	Purple
3	Primary flake	Chert	Pinkish orange, reddish brown, gray
3	Secondary flake	Chert	Purple
10	Tertiary flake	Chert	Grayish brown, pinkish tan, purple, white
11	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Gray, light gray, purple, white, grayish brown
2	Tertiary flake	Silicified wood	Grayish brown
8	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray, light brown and white banded, white
1	Biface	Chert	Yellowish brown chert
1	Biface	Quartzite	Light brown
1	Biface fragment	Chalcedony	White
1	Scraper	Chert	Very light gray and grayish red purple
1	Projectile point (Figure 101)	Chert	Pale red
3	Shatter	Chalcedony	Light gray
1	Shatter	Chert	White
1	Shatter	Quartzite	Purple

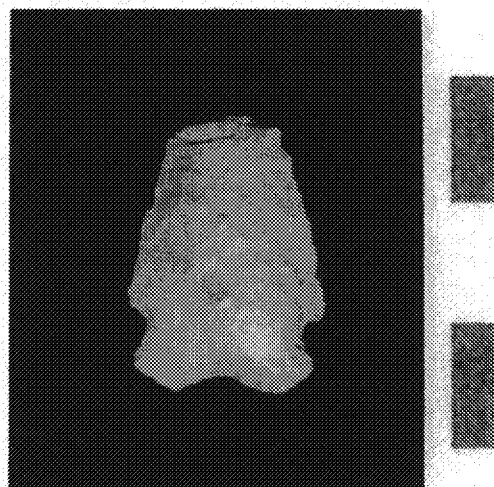


Figure 101. Late Prehistoric side-notched projectile point (cat. no. 1895-1) recovered from site 39FA1895.

Table 27. Descriptions of Hearths on Site 39FA1895.

Hearth	Diameter (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
HA	60	150+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Mostly eroded/scattered	Figure 102
HB	400-500	100+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Completely eroded/scattered	Figure 102
HC	150	150+	Sandstone, chert	Partially intact	Figure 102

Table 27. (continued)

Hearth	Diameter (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
HD	60	100	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Partially intact	Figure 102
HE	60	200	Sandstone, limestone	Mostly eroded/scattered	Figure 103
HF	110	65+	Sandstone, limestone	Partially intact	Figure 103
HG	60	6	Sandstone, chert	Intact	Figure 103
HH	60	100	Sandstone	Mostly eroded/scattered	Figure 103
HI	240	300+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Completely eroded	Figure 103
HJ	300	400+	Sandstone, limestone, chert, silicified sediment	Completely eroded	Figure 103
HK	500	350+	Sandstone, limestone, chert, quartzite	Completely eroded	Figure 104
HL	50	300+	Sandstone, limestone	Partially intact	Figure 104
HM	60-65	200	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Partially intact	Figure 104
HN	50	300+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Mostly eroded	Figure 104
HO	50	50+	Sandstone	Mostly eroded	Figure 104
HP	40	10	Sandstone	Intact	Figure 104
HQ	40	20+	Sandstone, limestone	Partially intact	Figure 105
HR	60	50+	Sandstone, chert	Mostly intact	Figure 105
HS	120	75+	Sandstone, silicified sediment	Partially intact	Figure 105
HT	60	50	Sandstone, chert	Mostly intact	Figure 105
HU	55	80	Sandstone	Partially intact	Figure 105

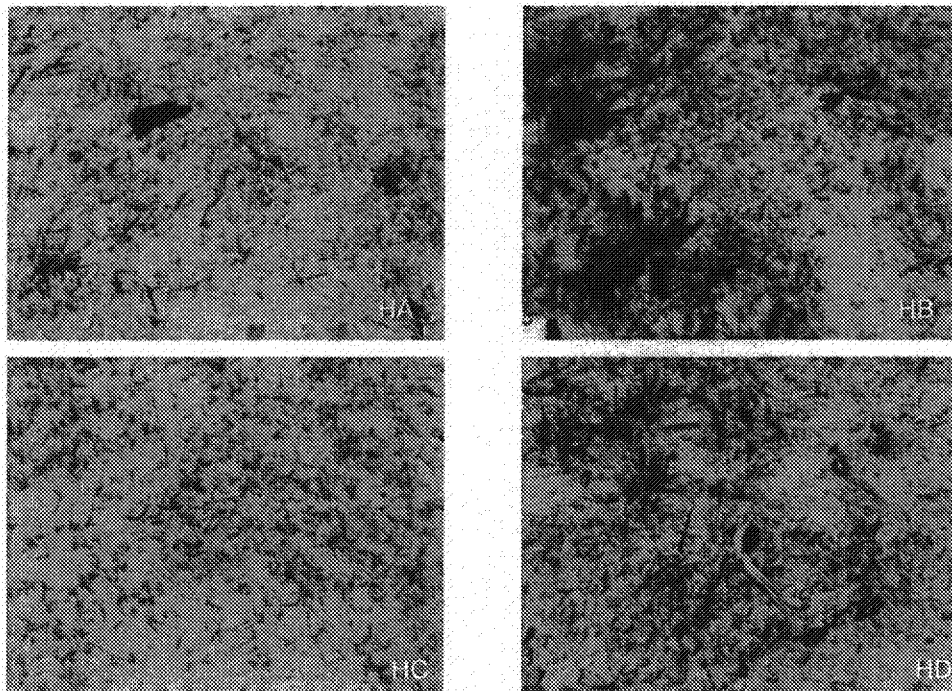


Figure 102. Views of hearths HA-HD, site 39FA1895.

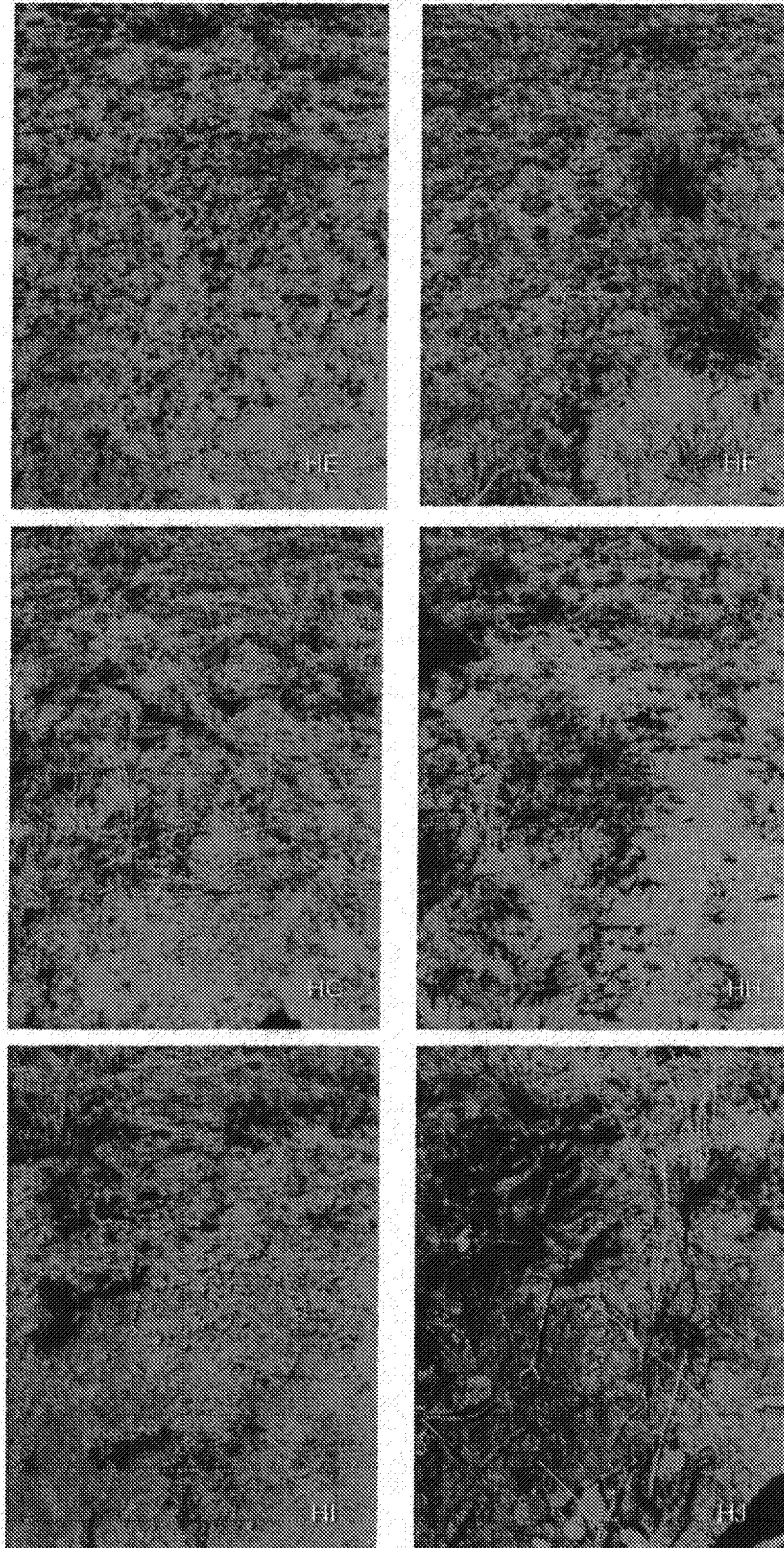


Figure 103. Views of hearths HE-HJ, site 39FA1895.

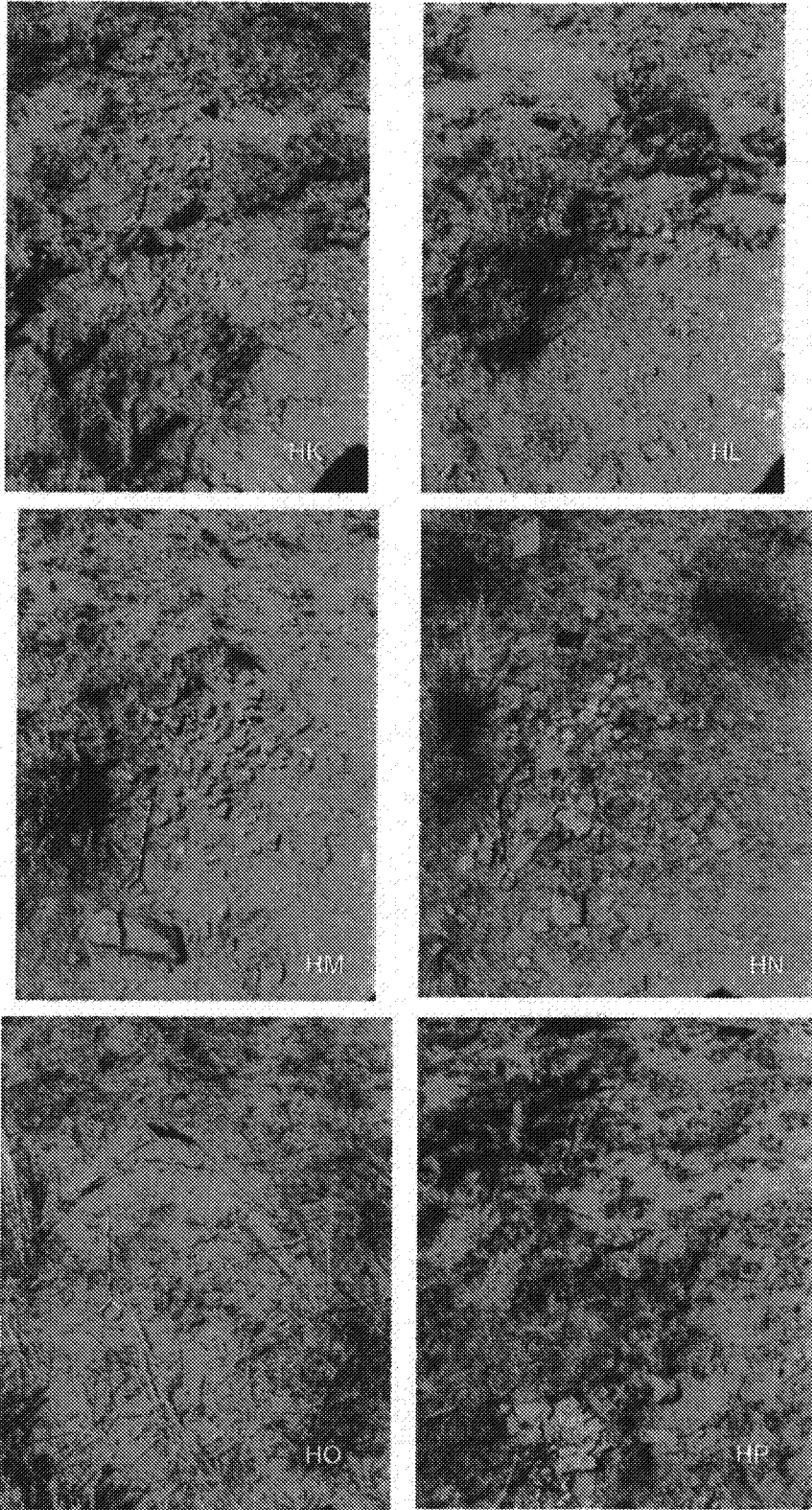


Figure 104. Views of hearths HK-HP, site 39FA1895.

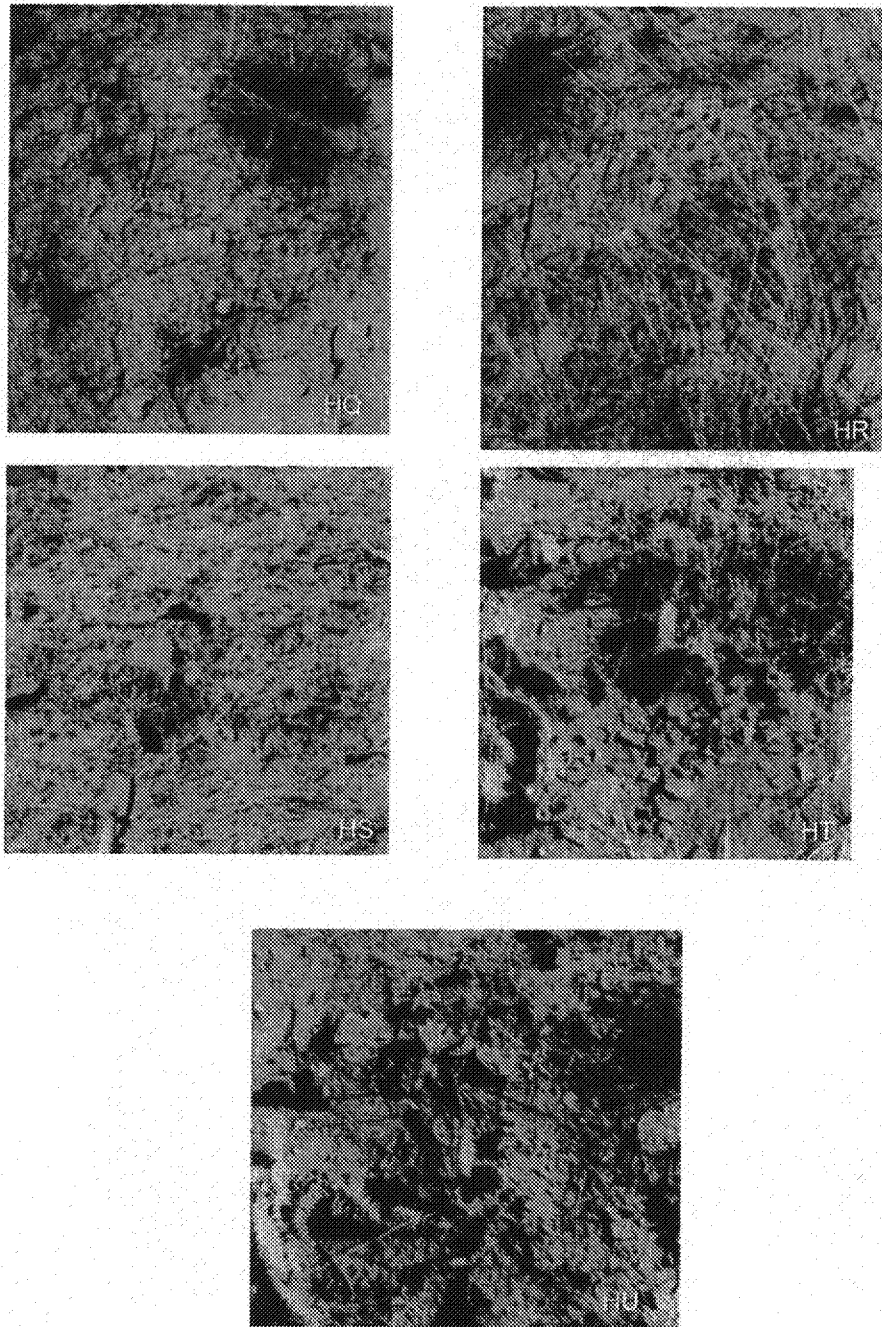


Figure 105. Views of hearths HQ-HU, site 39FA1895.

Eight shovel tests (ST1-ST8) were excavated on the rise at the north end of the site, and two shovel tests (ST9 and ST10) were excavated in the site extension area to the south (see Figures 98 and 99). The profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 28.

Table 28. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1895.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	40	0-18	Sandy silt	10YR 5/3-brown	No
		18-33	Sandy silt with heavy concentrations of calcium carbonates and some shale	10YR 5/3-brown	No
2	40	0-13	Very sandy silt	10YR 5/3-brown	No
		13-35	Very sandy silt with heavy calcium carbonates and shale	10YR 5/3-brown	No
3	40	0-10	Very sand silt	10YR 5/3-brown	No
		10-32	Very sandy silt with very heavy calcium carbonates and very heavy shale	10YR 5/3-brown	No
4	40	0-10	Very sandy silt	10YR 5/3-brown	Yes
		10-28	Very sandy silt with very heavy calcium carbonates and very heavy shale	10YR 5/3-brown	No
5	30	0-15	Slightly sandy silt	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	No
		15-30	Some silt with very heavy calcium carbonate deposits with shale	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
6	40	0-13	Silt with light sand; very loose	10YR 5/3-brown	No
		13-30	Silt with calcium carbonates and shale	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
7	40	0-19	Silt; very loose	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	No
		19-35	Silt with calcium carbonate deposits and some shale	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
8	40	0-20	Slightly sandy silt	10YR 5/3-brown	No
		20-35	Silt with heavy calcium carbonate deposits	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
9	39	0-31	Silty alluvial wash with heavy gravels	10YR 4/3-brown	No
		31-46	Silty alluvial wash with heavy gravels and calcium carbonates	10YR 4/3-brown	No
10	38	0-20	Silt	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		20-41	Silt with shale	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Grummit-Snomo clays (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1). This shallow soil formed in

clayey material weathered from acid shale. The site area currently exhibits severe erosion and redeposition and has very low potential for intact, unrecorded, subsurface cultural deposits. One shovel test, ST4, yielded a shell fragment from 0-10 cmbs; no other cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests. The hearth features are exposed on an eroded surface, and the majority of them are deflated.

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HC (Figures 106). A 50-x-100-cm excavation unit (XU1) was established to cross-section HC. The perimeter of the hearth was defined (Figures 107 and 108). The fill was removed from the south half of the feature, and a profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 109-111). The profile suggests that HC represents the truncated base of a hearth feature. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 29. Approximately 320 FCR removed from the south half of HC were not collected. The FCR was sandstone and limestone, and ranged in size from 1.5 to 10 cm (maximum length).

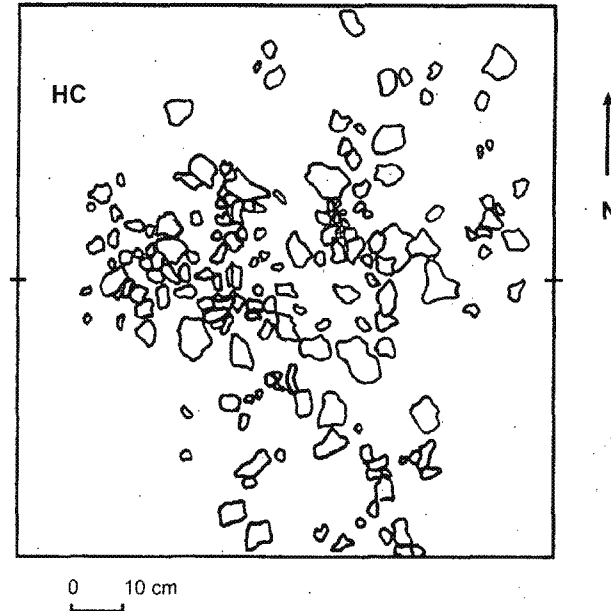


Figure 106. Plan of the top of HC, site 39FA1895.

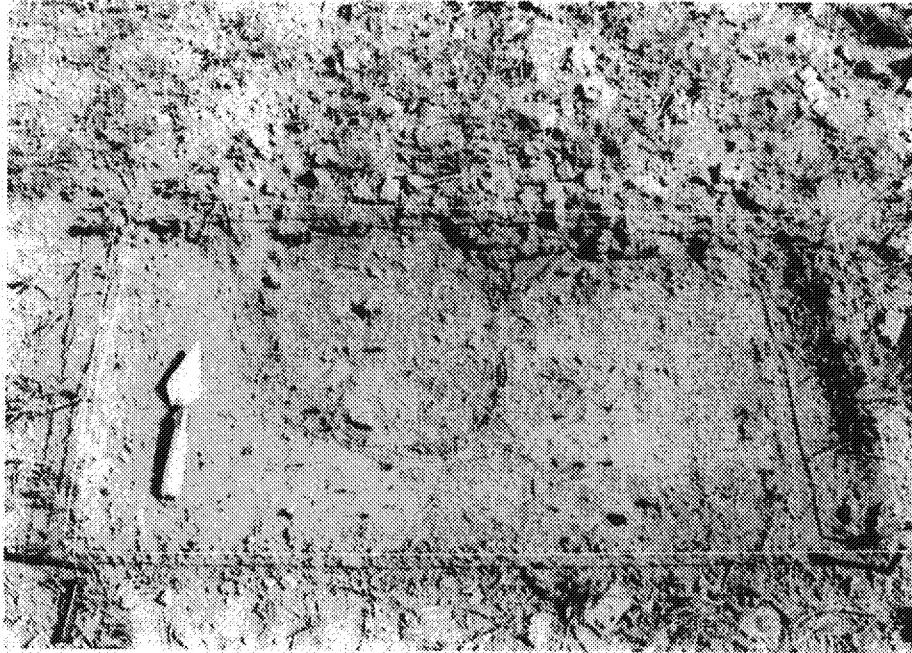
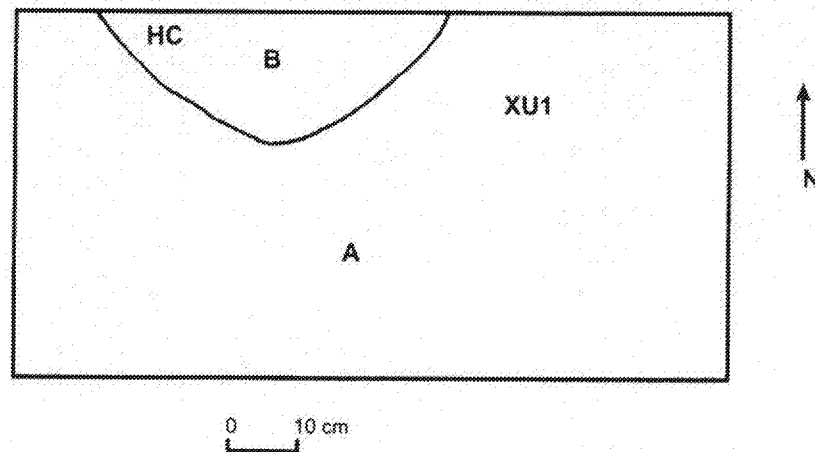


Figure 107. View of HC in XU1 at 7 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing north.



A = Sandy silt with shale bits; friable; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
 B = Burned clayey silt; 7.5YR 4/4, brown

Figure 108. Plan of HC perimeter in XU1, site 39FA1895.

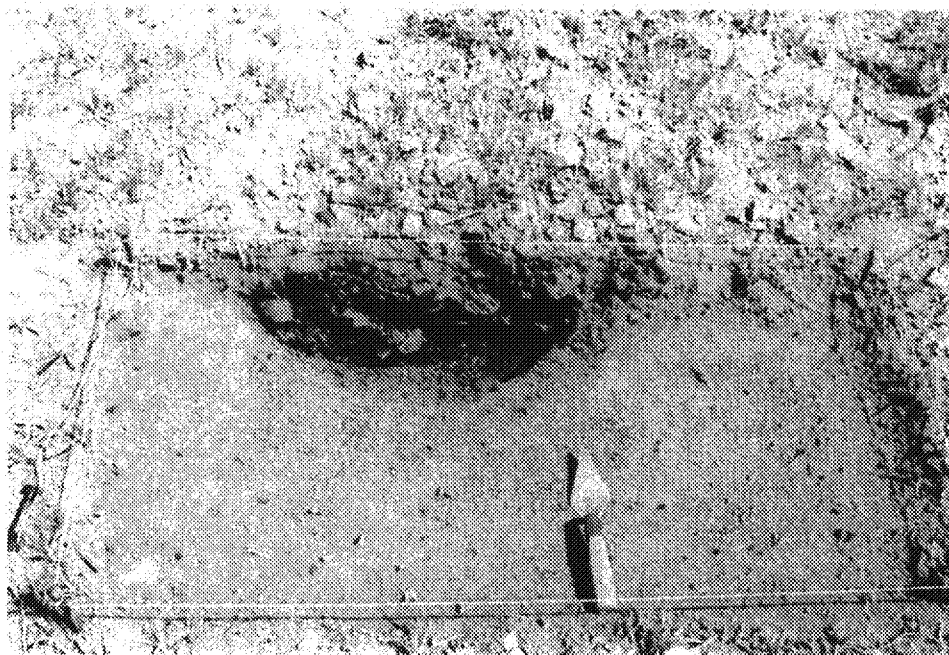


Figure 109. View of excavated HC in XU1, site 39FA1895, facing north.

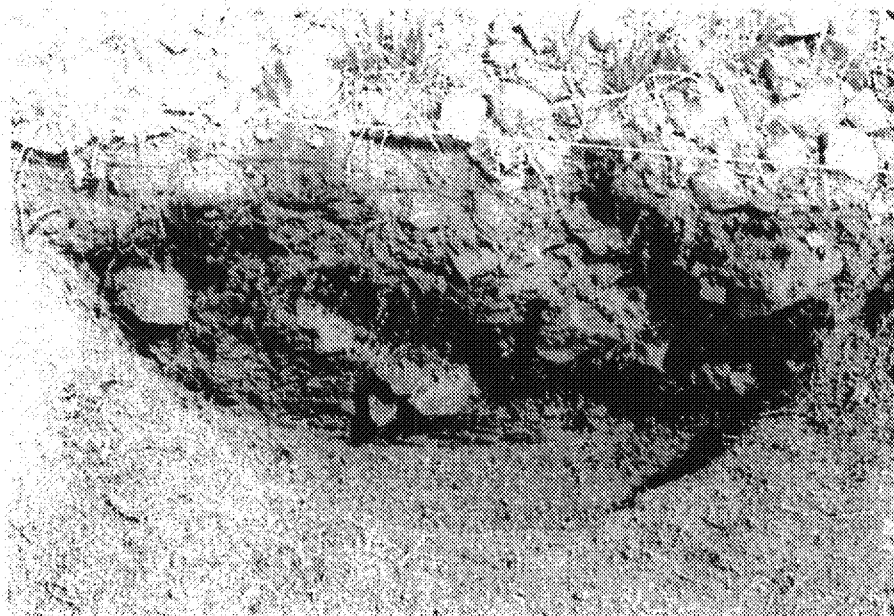
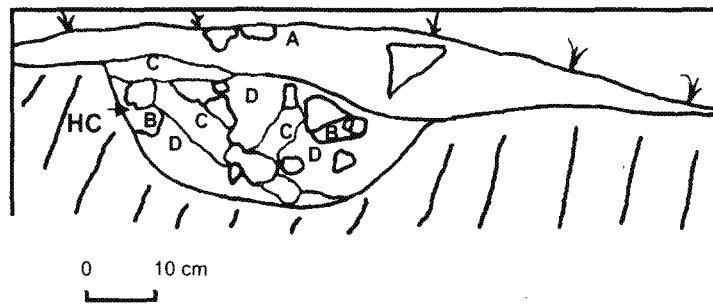


Figure 110. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HC, site 39FA1895, facing north.



○ = FCR

A = Sandy silt with shale bits; friable; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown

B = Burned clayey silt; 7.5YR 4/4, brown

C = Charcoal stain; black

D = Mottled burned clayey silt and charcoal; 7.5YR 4/4, brown

Figure 111. Cross-section profile of HC in north wall of XU1, site 39FA1895.

Table 29. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HC Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Colors
1	Unid bone	Burned fragment	
5	Seed	Not identified	
590	FCR	Sandstone	
2	Sample	Charcoal	Black

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HF (Figures 112 and 113). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (XU2) was established to cross-section HF. The perimeter of the hearth was defined (Figures 114 and 115). The fill was removed from the west half of the feature and a profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 116-118). The profile suggests that HF represents the truncated base of a hearth feature. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 30. Approximately 131 FCR removed from the west half of HF were not collected. The FCR was sandstone and limestone, and ranged in size from 2.5 to 15 cm (maximum length).

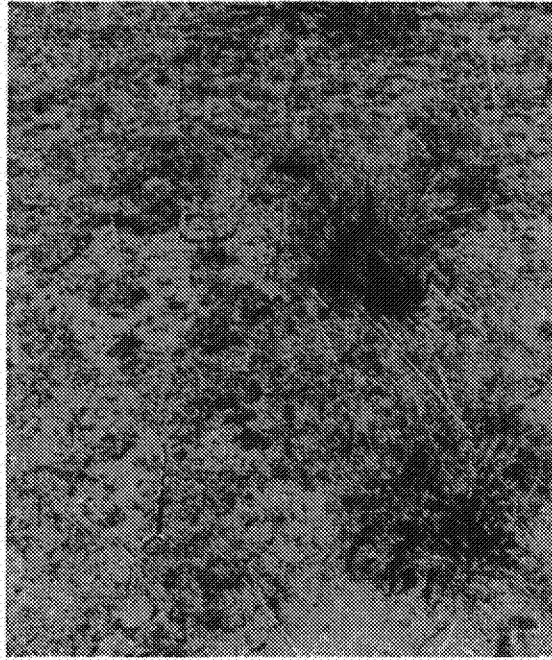


Figure 112. View of top of HF, site 39FA1895, facing north.

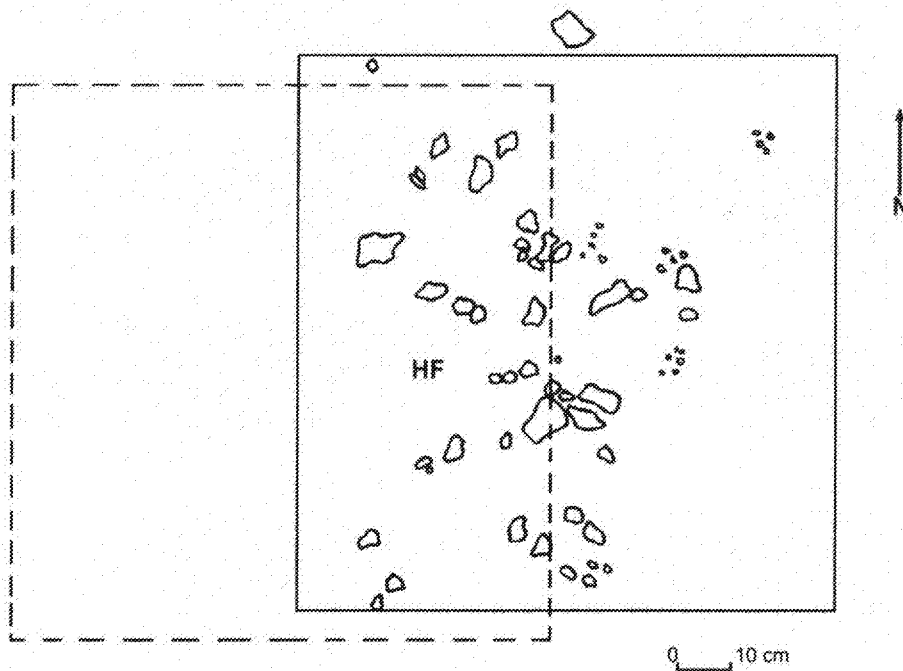


Figure 113. Plan of top of HF, site 39FA1895.

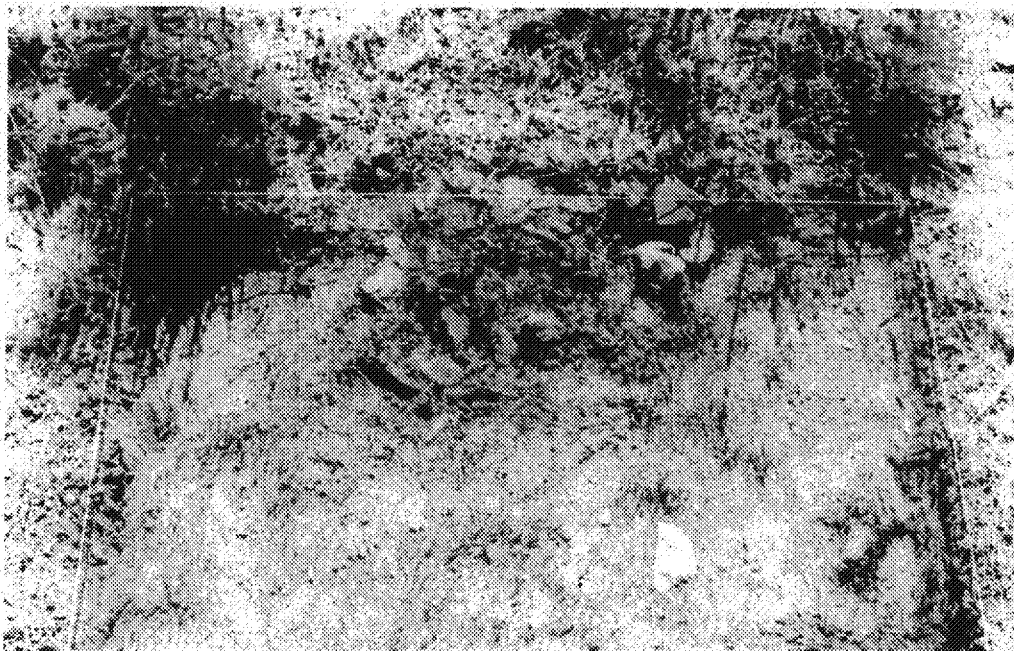
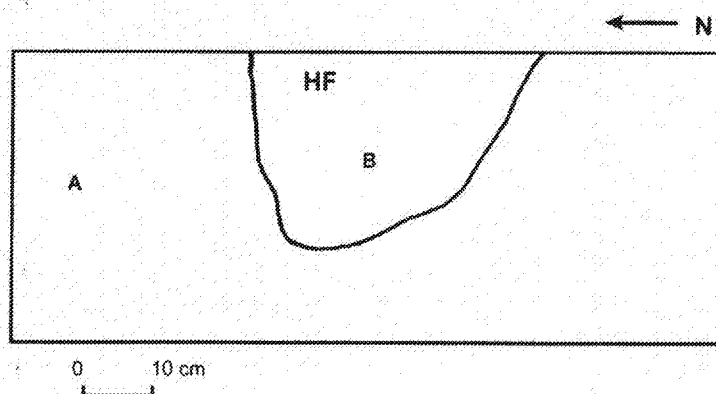


Figure 114. View of HF in XU2 at 5 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing east.



A = Sandy silt; 10YR 5/3, brown
 B = Charcoal stained silt; black

Figure 115. Plan of HF perimeter in easternmost 40 cm of XU2, site 39FA1895.

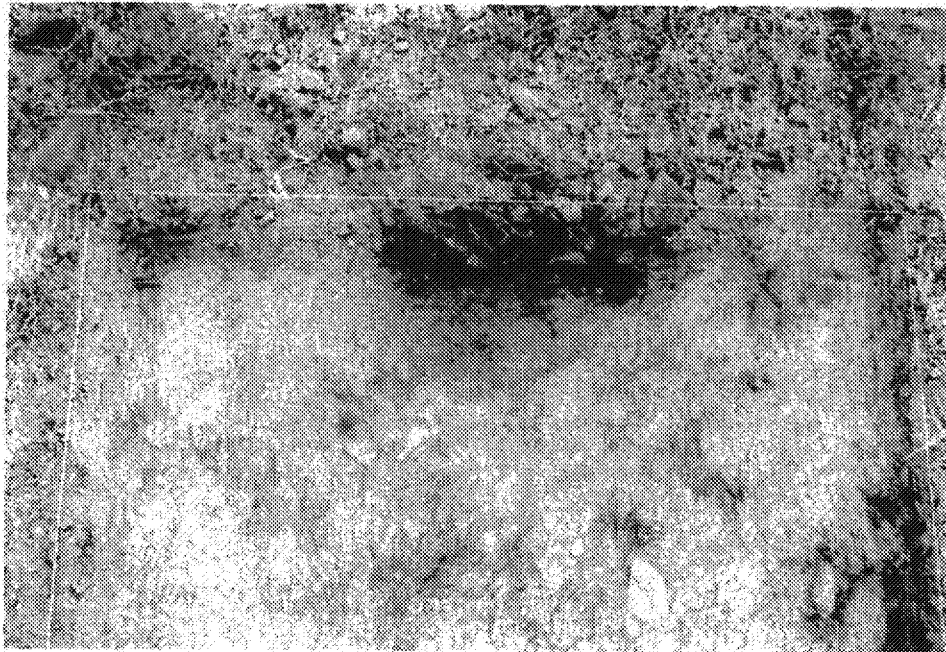
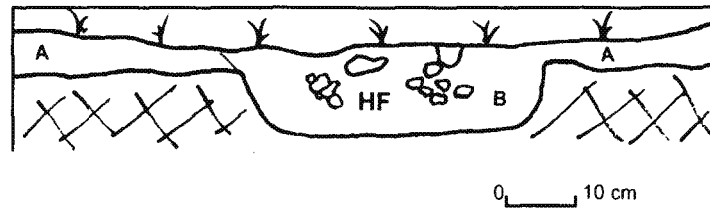


Figure 116. View of excavated HF in XU2, site 39FA1895, facing east.



Figure 117. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HF, site 39FA1895, facing east.



□ = FCR

A = Sandy silt; 10YR 5/3, brown

B = Charcoal-stained silt; black

Figure 118. Cross-section profile of HF in east wall of XU2, site 39FA1895.

Table 30. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HF Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material
3	Unid Bone	Burned fragments
155	FCR	Sandstone, limestone
2	Sample	Charcoal

A 1-x-1-m unit (XU3) was excavated in the south artifact scatter extension of the site. The topsoil was very shallow in this area. The soil profile of XU3 is presented in Table 31. The cultural materials (Table 32) were all recovered within 8 cm of the surface.

Table 31. Excavation Unit Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1895.

XU #	Size	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
3	1 x 1 m	0-8	Sandy silt; loose, friable; some gravel	10YR 5/3-brown	Yes
		8-15	Clayey silt with increasing carbonates; hard and compact	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No

Table 32. Artifacts Recovered from XU3, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Dark yellowish brown
3	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brownish gray with dusky red stripe, dark yellowish brown, pale yellowish brown
2	Tertiary flake	Chert	Grayish red, pale yellowish brown mottled with bluish white and very pale orange

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HS (Figures 119 and 120). A 50-x-100-cm excavation unit (XU4) was established to cross-section HS. The perimeter of the hearth was defined. At 10 cmbs it became apparent that the hearth was primarily located south of the position suggested by the surface FCR (Figures 121 and 122). Excavation unit 4 appeared to bisect the midsection of the north portion of the hearth. The perimeter FCR was left in situ at 10 cmbs. The feature fill was removed from this section (inside the perimeter FCR) of the feature, and a profile was drawn of the south cross-section wall (Figures 123 and 124). The actual diameter of HS was not definitively determined by the results of this excavation. Cultural materials recovered from the HS fill soil samples are summarized in Table 33. Approximately 446 FCR removed from the north section of HS were not collected. The FCR was primarily sandstone, silicified sediment, and limestone, and ranged in size from 1-18 cm (maximum length).



Figure 119. View of top of HS, site 39FA1895, facing north.

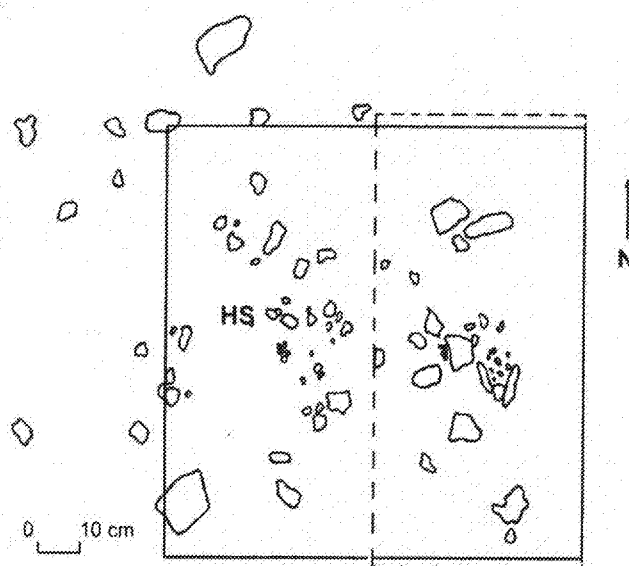


Figure 120. Plan of top of HS, site 39FA1895.

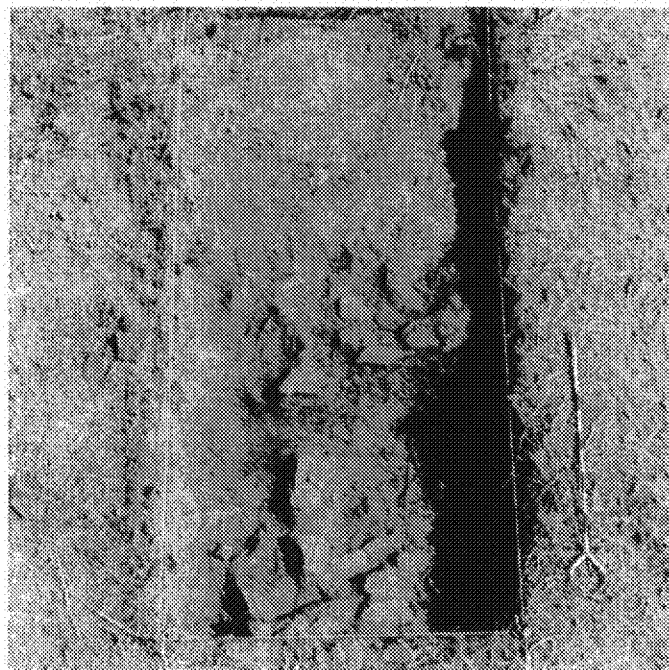
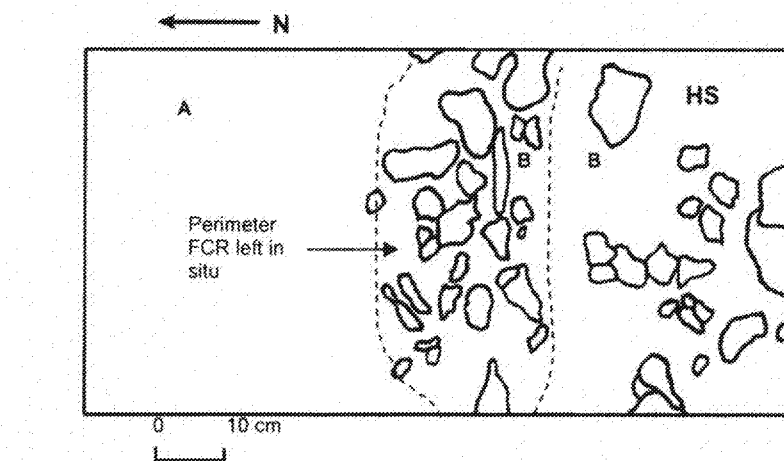


Figure 121. View of HS in XU4 at 10 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing north.



○ = FCR

A = Sandy silt; 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown

B = Sandy silt mottled with charcoal; 10YR 3/3, dark brown

Figure 122. Plan of HS at 10 cmbs in XU4, site 39FA1895.

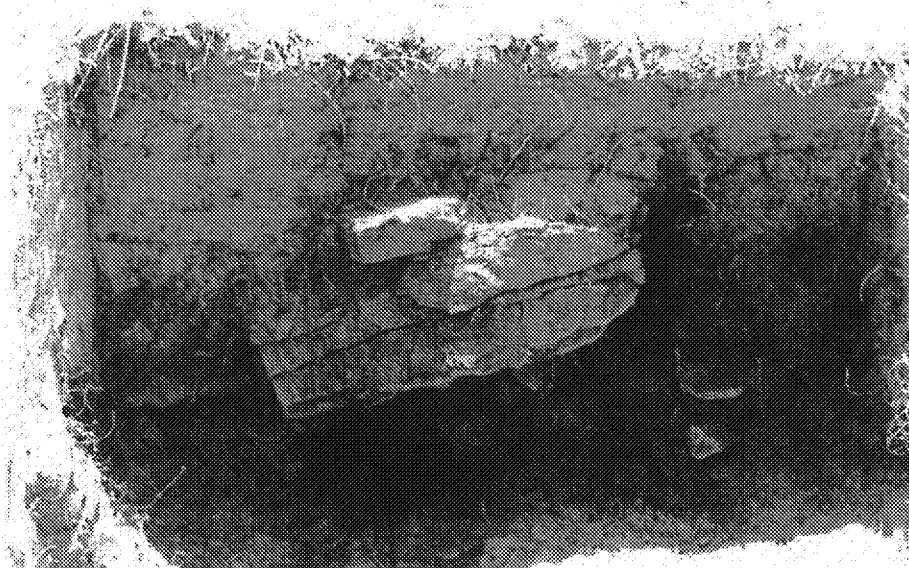
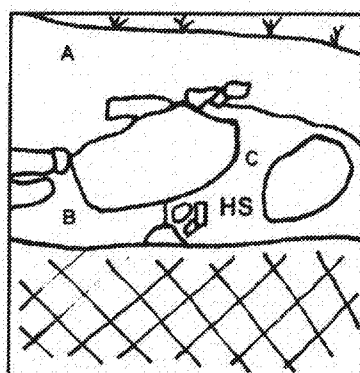


Figure 123. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HS, site 39FA1895, facing south.



○ = FCR

A = Sandy silt; 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown

B = Sandy silt mottled with charcoal; 10YR 3/3, dark brown

C = Charcoal staining; 10YR 2/1, black

Figure 124. Cross-section profile of HS in south wall of XU4, site 39FA1895.

Table 33. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HS Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Dark yellowish brown and light gray
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Moderate yellowish brown
5	Identifiable bone		
14	Unid bone	Burned fragments	
54	Unid bone	Fragments	
1030	FCR	Sandstone, limestone, chert	
3	Seed		
9	Sample	Charcoal	Black
1	Sample	Burned earth	

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HR (Figures 125 and 126). A 50-x-100-cm excavation unit (XU5) was established to cross-section HR. The perimeter of the hearth was defined and drawn at 4-14 cmbs (Figures 127 and 128). The feature fill was removed. The FCR was concentrated in the top portion of the fill, overlying a compact, baked soil mottled with charcoal stains and calcium carbonates (Figure 129). Pockets of charcoal were preserved beneath and around the rocks. A profile was drawn of the south cross-section wall (Figures 130 and 131). A plan was drawn of the final perimeter of HR (Figures 132 and 133). Cultural materials recovered from the HR fill soil samples are summarized in Table 34. Approximately 800+ FCR removed from the north section of HR were not collected. The FCR was primarily sandstone and chert ranging in size from 1-30 cm (maximum length).

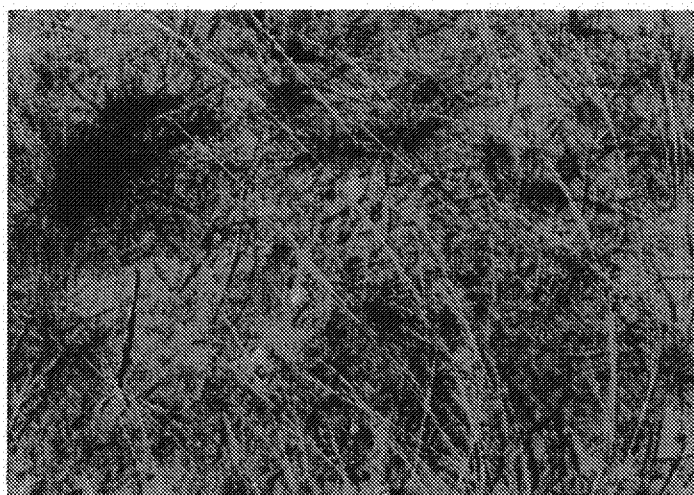


Figure 125. View of top of HR, site 39FA1895, facing north.

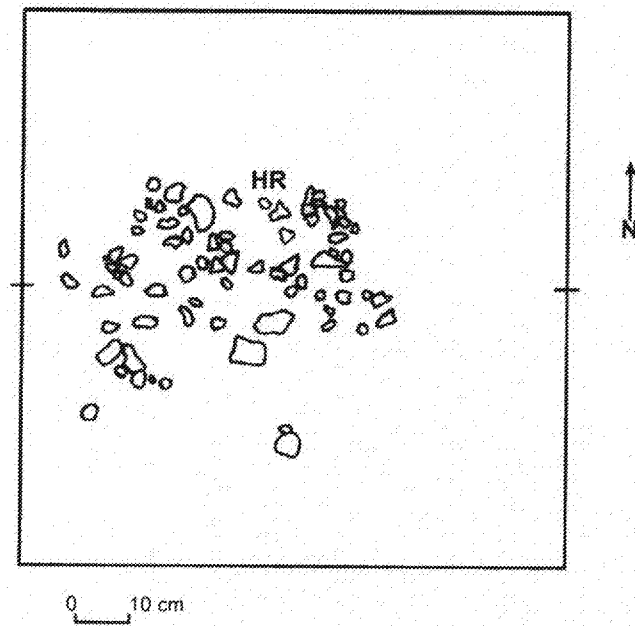


Figure 126. Plan of top of HR, site 39FA1895.

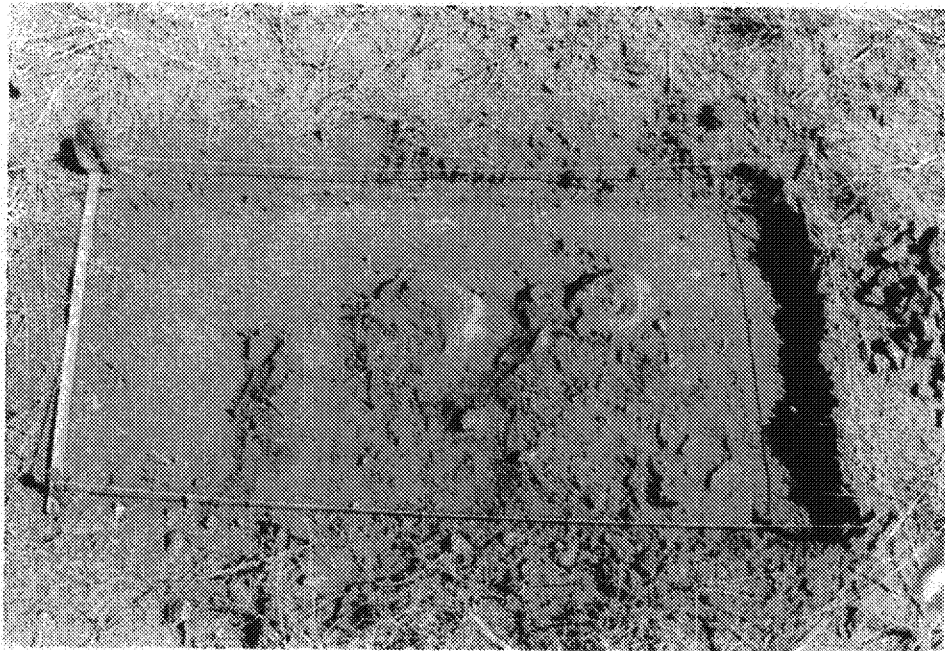
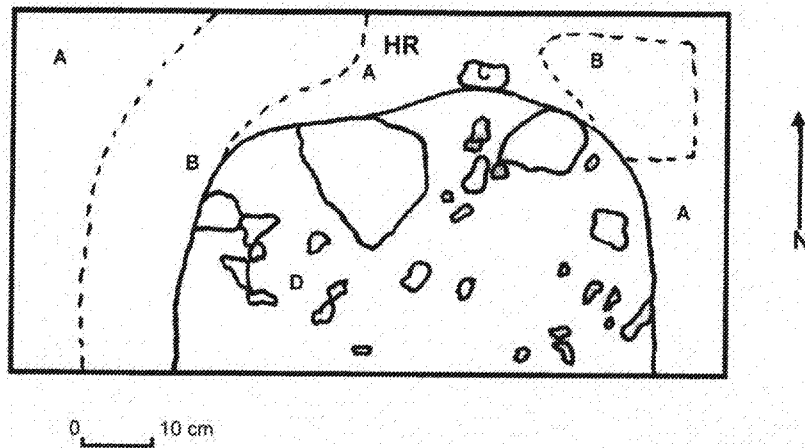


Figure 127. View of HR in XU5 at 4-14 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing north.



○ = FCR

A = Slightly clayey silt; friable; 2.5Y 5/3, light olive brown

B = Sandy silt with calcium carbonates; slightly more compact; 2.5Y 5/3, light olive brown

C = Charcoal; black

D = Hearth fill with charcoal stains and FCR; 2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 128. Plan of HR at 4-14 cmbs in XU5, site 39FA1895.



Figure 129. View of HR excavation in progress in XU5, showing large FCR, site 39FA1895, facing south.

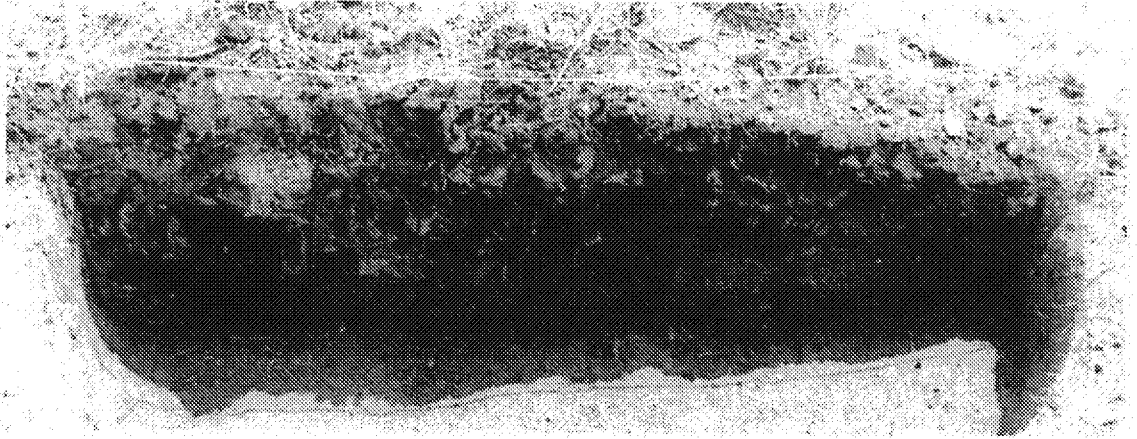
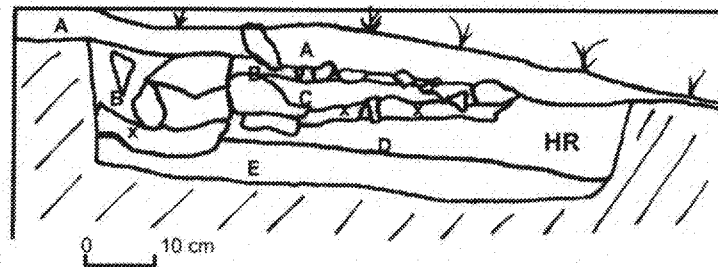


Figure 130. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HR, site 39FA1895, facing south.



○ = FCR

A = Silt; powdery, loose; 10YR 5/3, brown

B = Silt with FCR, and calcium carbonates; 10YR 5/3, brown

C = Mix of silt, FCR, burned earth, and calcium carbonates; 10YR 4/3, brown

D = Slightly clayey silt with calcium carbonates and shale bits; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown

E = Slightly clayey sandy silt; compact/baked; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown

x = Charcoal; black

Figure 131. Cross-section profile of HR in south wall of XU5, site 39FA1895.

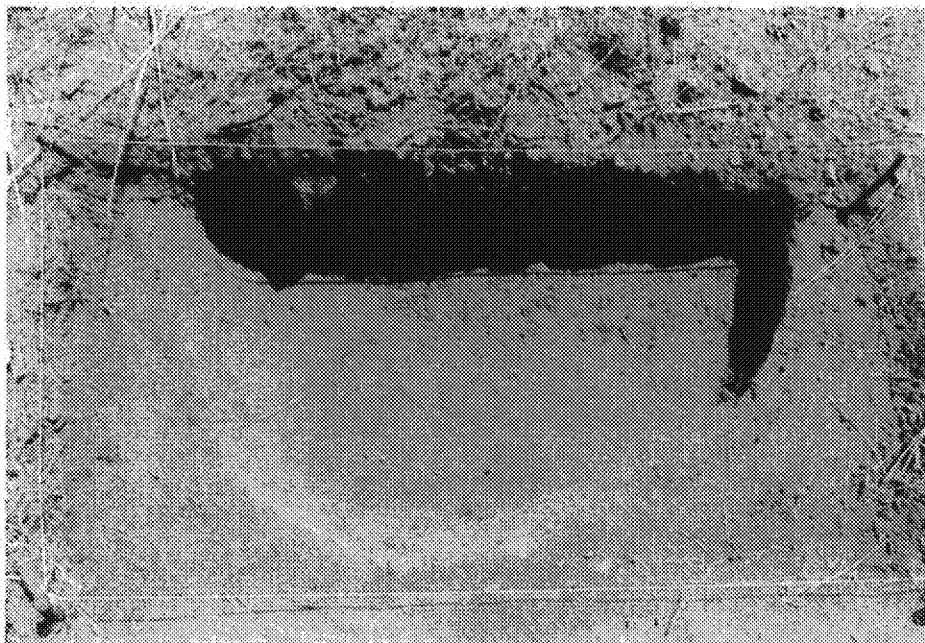


Figure 132. View of excavated base of HR in XU5, site 39FA1895, facing south.

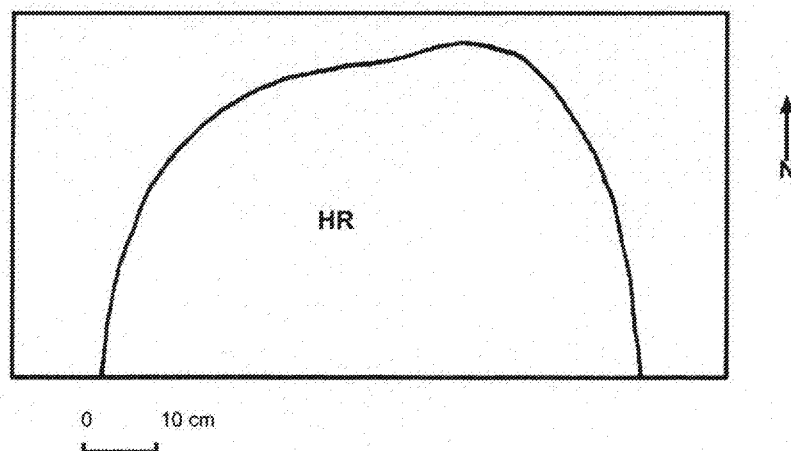


Figure 133. Final outline of HR perimeter in XU5, site 39FA1895.

Table 34. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HR Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brownish gray
2	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light brownish gray, moderate reddish orange
4	Shatter	Chert	Pale red to grayish red
6446	FCR	Sandstone, limestone, granite, chert, silicified sediment, quartzite	
22	ID bone		

Table 34. (continued)

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
4	Unid bone	Burned fragment	
13	Unid bone	Fragment	
6	Sample	Charcoal	Black

A scaled plan was drawn of the historic cairn C1 (Figures 134 and 135). The cairn appears to be relatively recent. A 50-x-100-cm unit (XU6) was established to cross-section the east half of the rock pile (Figure 136). The bases of the rocks rest upon a surface of redeposited silt that is less than 10 cm above shale (Figure 136). There is no subsurface component associated with the historic cairn. The soil profile of XU6 is presented in Table 35. No cultural materials were recovered from XU6. The purpose or age of the rock pile could not be definitively determined.

Table 35. Soil Profile of XU6, Site 39FA1895.

Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
0-10	Silt	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
10-18	Silt with shale	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No



Figure 134. View of top of C1, site 39FA1895, facing north.

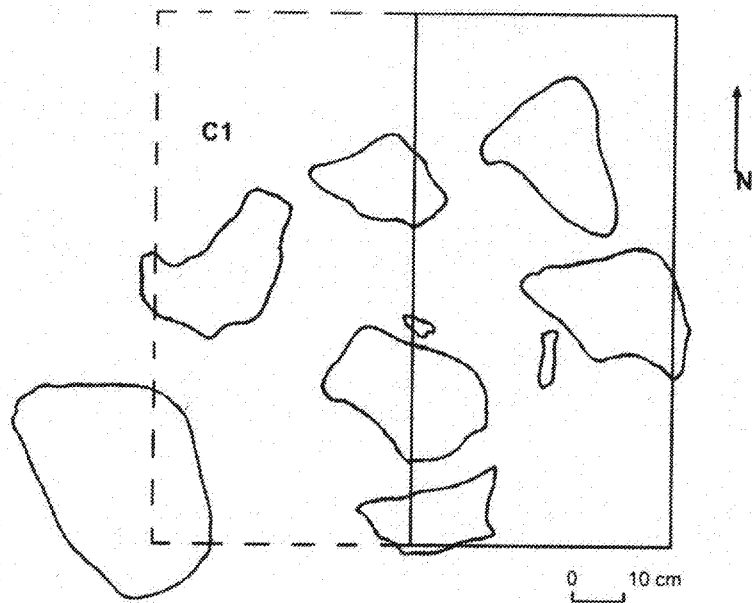


Figure 135. Plan of top of C1, site 39FA1895.

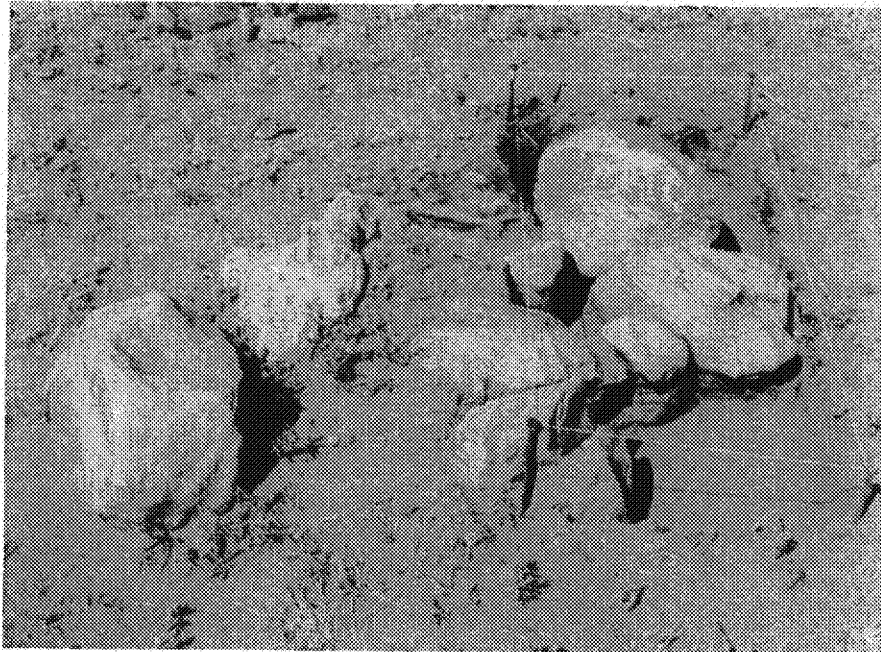


Figure 136. View of XU6, site 39FA1895, facing north.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1895 represents a lithic scatter, 21 hearths, and a historic cairn or rock pile. The majority of the site is eroded to gravel and shale; the remainder of the site exhibits evidence of wind and water erosion and subsequent redeposition of sheet wash sediments. Four of the 21 hearths (19 percent) were cross-sectioned, and datable samples of charcoal were recovered. The hearths all exhibit impact from erosion, varying from moderate to severe. No activity areas can be investigated in association with the hearths due to the deflation and redeposition of the soil.

The five projectile points recovered from the eroded/redeposited surface of the site span three time periods - Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Woodland, and Late Prehistoric. Although the site evidences re-occupation over time, the components cannot be separated due to the severity of erosion/deflation.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1895 is considered under Criterion D (NPS 1991:37). The integrity of the site has been severely comprised by erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located, the displacement and redeposition of the eroded soils, and the results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits in association with the features. The features have all been documented and photographed. Four of the hearths have been cross-sectioned, and the fill was collected and processed. The features have been severely compromised by erosion, and are unlikely to produce significant information beyond that already recovered. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield additional information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1895 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1909

Site Number: 39FA1909
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 4 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Ridge Slope

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-23-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1909 (Figures 137 and 138) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric isolated find. The site area is eroded and exhibits extensive gravel exposures and redeposition of slope wash. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear and sage brush. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

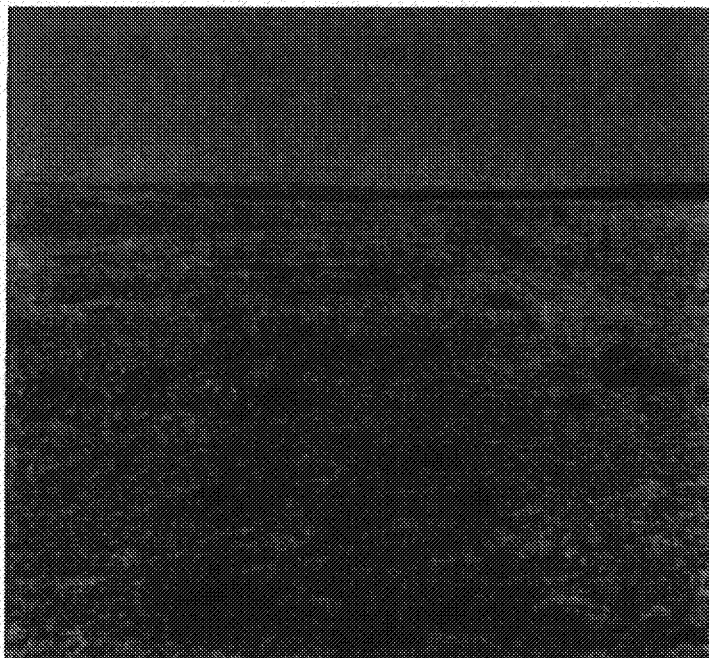


Figure 137. Overview of site 39FA1909, facing northwest.

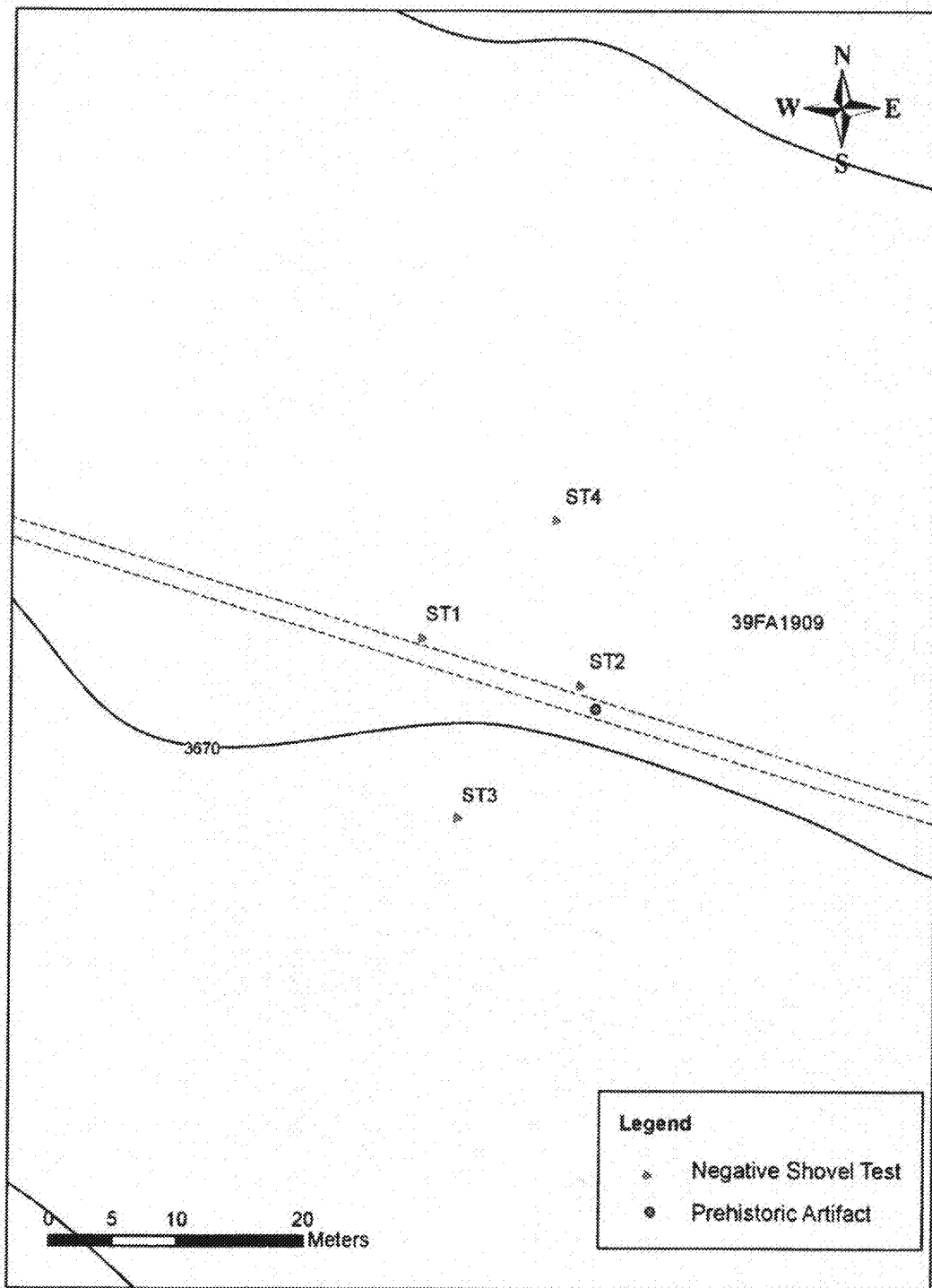


Figure 138. Plan map of site 39FA1909, showing shovel test locations.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface confirmed that the majority of the site is severely eroded to gravel exposures. No cultural materials were observed on the surface; the previously recorded isolated white chert secondary flake (Kruse et al. 2008) was not relocated. Four shovels (ST1-ST4) were excavated near the isolated find location (Figure 38). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 36.

Table 36. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1909.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	35	0-9	Very layered sandy silt slopewash	10YR 4/3-brown	No
		9-35	Sandy silt slopewash	5YR 5/4-reddish brown	No
2	40	0-11	Clayey silt and gravel; redeposited sediment; slightly blocky	2.5Y 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No
		11-30	Clayey silt with decreasing gravel; compact, blocky	2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		30-40	Clayey silt; very compact; very little gravel	2.5Y 3/1 to 3/2-very dark gray to very dark grayish brown	No
3	38	0-17	Clayey silt and gravel; redeposited sediment; slightly blocky	2.5Y 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No
		17-36	Clayey silt with decreasing gravel; compact, blocky	2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		36-48	Clayey silt; very compact; very little gravel	2.5Y 3/1 to 3/2-very dark gray to very dark grayish brown	No
4	35	0-15	Sandy silt slopewash	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	No
		15-40	Sandy silt slopewash	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Kyle clay soil type (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1); there is some modification of the surface layer due to slopewash erosion and redeposition of soil. The eroded and redeposited topsoil suggests very low potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1909 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits severe slopewash erosion. The majority of the site area is eroded to a gravel surface. The recorded isolated find is not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1909 is considered under Criterion D (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts, has a severely eroded and redeposited surface, and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by slopewash erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located, the displacement and redeposition of the eroded soil, and the results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits or features. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1909 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that site 39FA1909 be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1911

Site Number: 39FA1911
Site Type: Non Farm Ruins, Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Subsurface Testing: 2 shovel tests; 4 1-x-1-m units
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-24-08 and 7-25-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1911 (Figures 139 and 140) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a Euroamerican site consisting of two foundations, a small dugout, a larger depression encircled by an earthen berm, and a light scatter of historic artifacts. This

Euroamerican site has exhibited diagnostic artifacts consistent with material from the first quarter of the twentieth century. The ground surface is heavily eroded with numerous surface gravel exposures. The site is in short grass pasture interspersed with scrub brush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

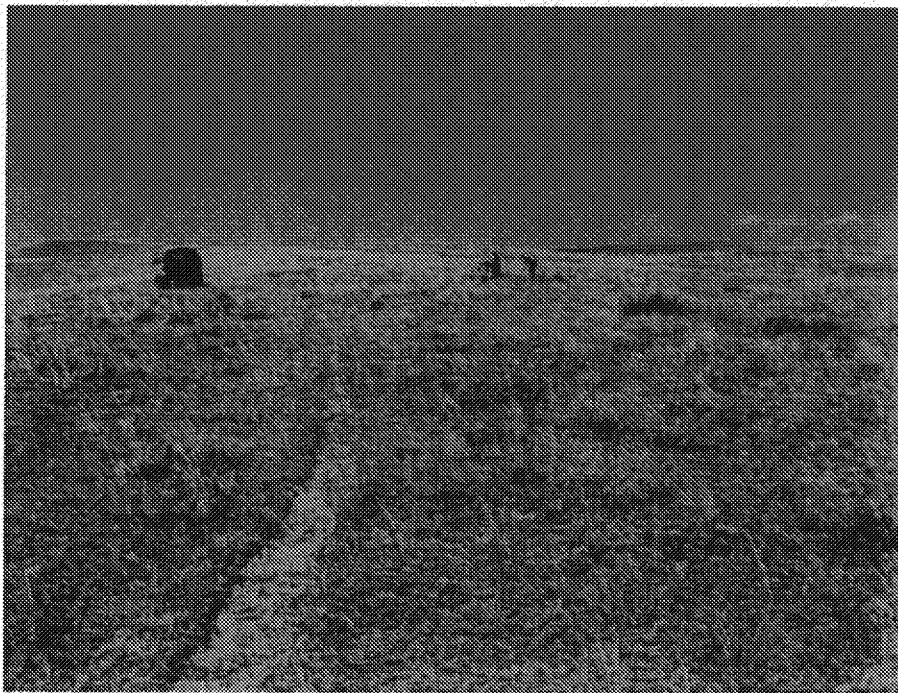


Figure 139. Overview of site 39FA1911, facing northwest.

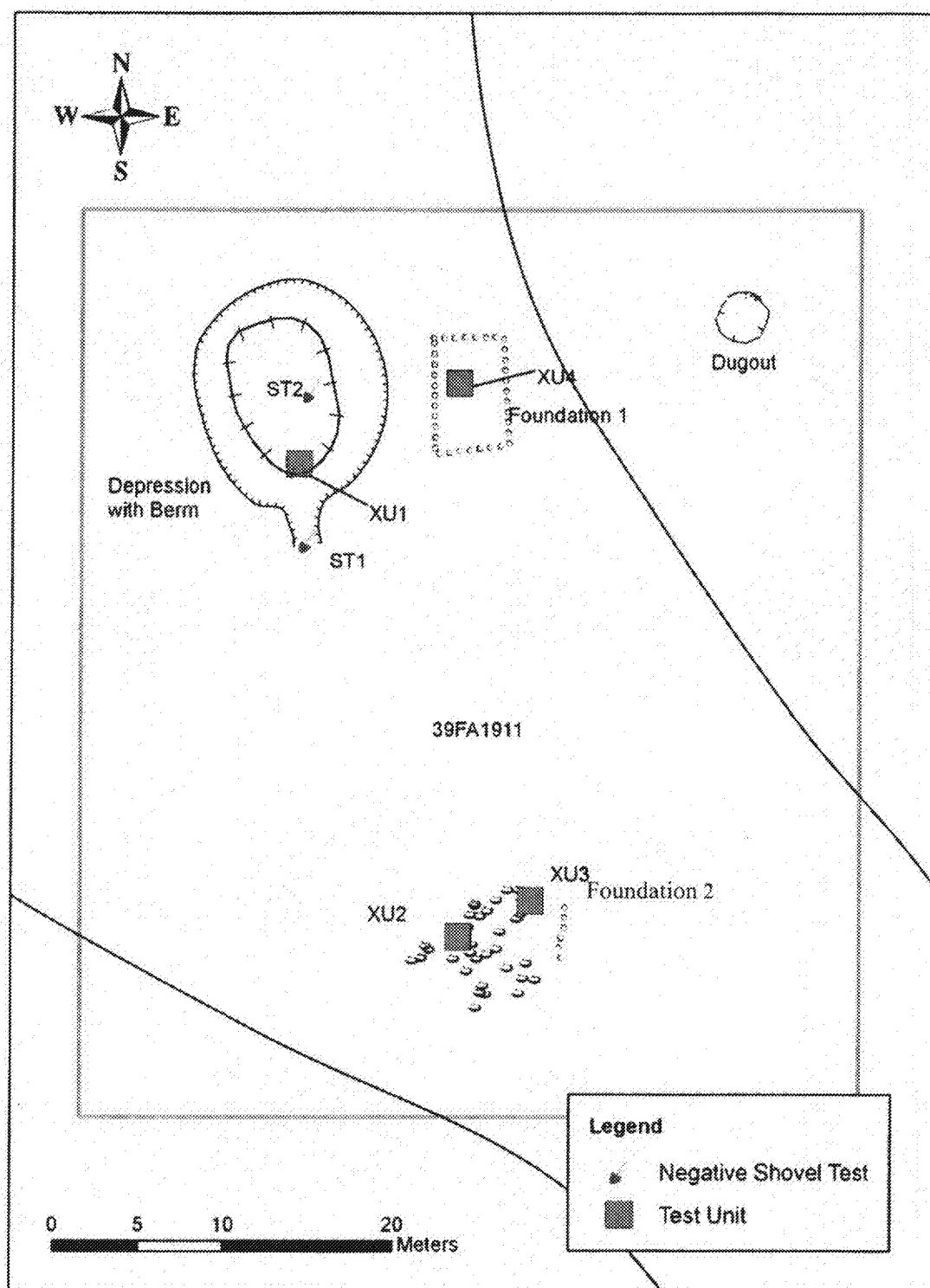


Figure 140. Plan map of site 39FA1911, showing shovel test and excavation unit locations.

Evaluation Field Work

The surface of the site area was reexamined. No additional features or diagnostic artifacts were observed. Two shovel tests were excavated to aid in the investigation of the depression encircled by a berm (Figures 140 and 141). ST1 was placed at the entrance to the feature. No cultural materials were recovered from ST1. The second test (ST2) was excavated in the approximate center of the feature. One wire nail was recovered from ST2 from 0-10 cmbs. The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 37.



Figure 141. Overview of depression and encircling berm prior to test excavations, site 39FA1911, facing north.

Table 37. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1911.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	20	0-22	Silt	10YR 4/6-dark yellowish brown	No
		22-45	Sandy silt with shale	10YR 5/4-yellowish brown	No
2	20	0-68	Mottled silt	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	Yes

One 1-x-1-m unit (XU1) was excavated between the two shovel tests at the south edge of the depression (Figures 140 and 141). A minimal number of historic artifacts were recovered from 0-26 cmbs (Table 38). Numerous rotted wood fragments were also present in the fill, but were not collected. The soil was compacted and also heavily impacted by rodent burrows from 26 cmbs to the base of the unit. A railroad tie or timber was aligned north to south along the west edge of the unit (Figures 142-145) and rested upon the compact soil. It was, therefore, concluded that the floor of the entry to the dugout or cellar is represented by the surface of this compact soil. The fill was removed from the rodent burrows to a depth of 36 cmbs (Figure 144). The majority of the artifacts from XU1 were recovered from the rodent burrow fill (see Appendix D). A summary of the artifacts recovered from XU1 is presented in Table 38.

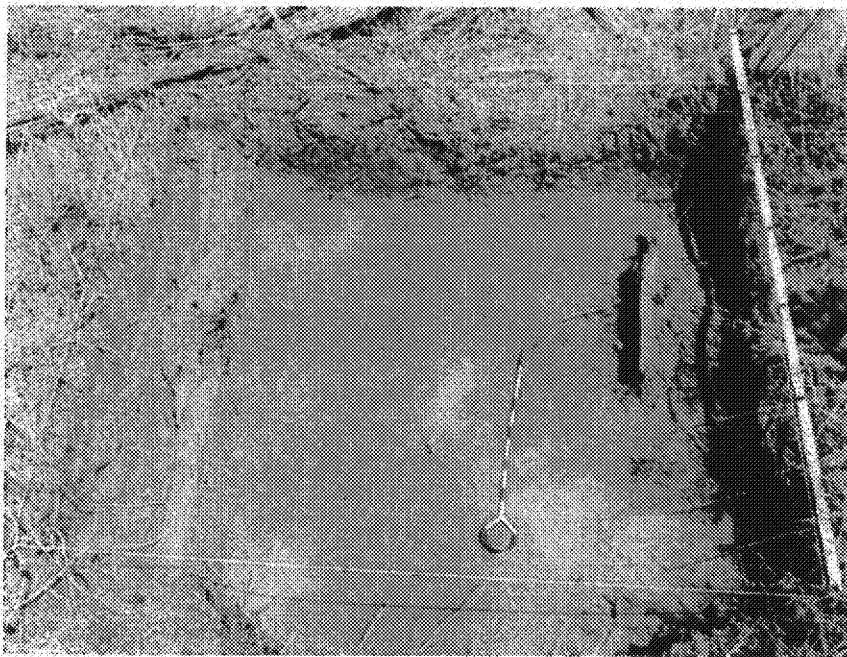
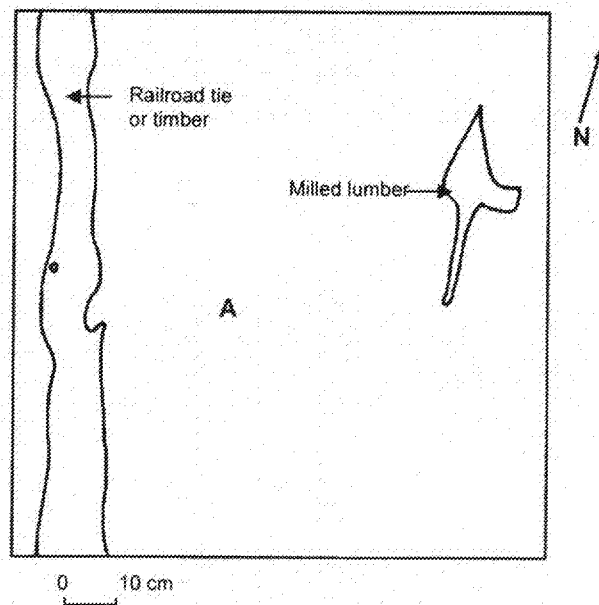


Figure 142. View of XU1 at 26 cmbs in dugout feature, site 39FA1911, facing north.



A = Mottled silt; 10YR 3/2-10YR 5/6, very dark grayish brown-yellowish brown

Figure 143. Plan of XU1 in dugout feature at 26 cmbs, site 39FA1911.

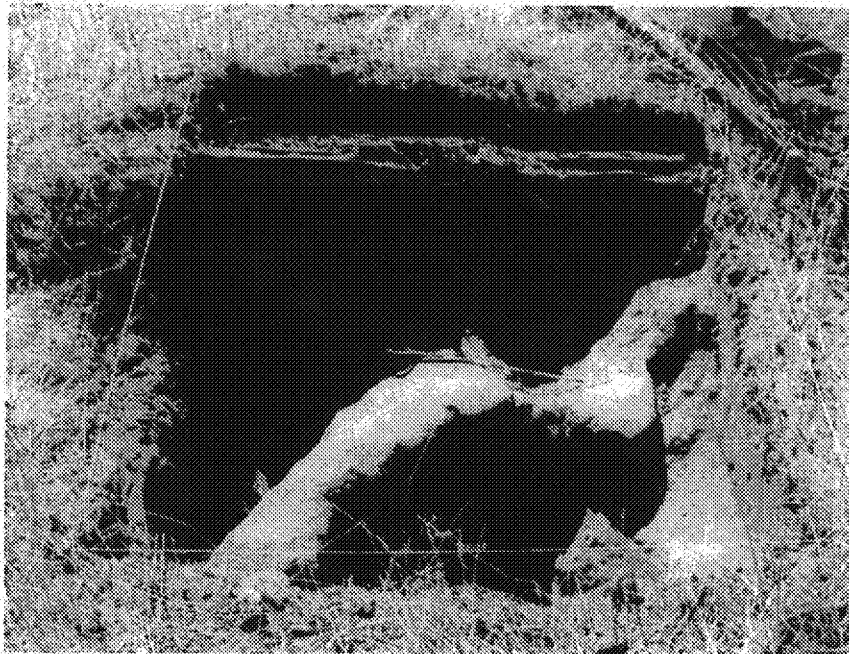
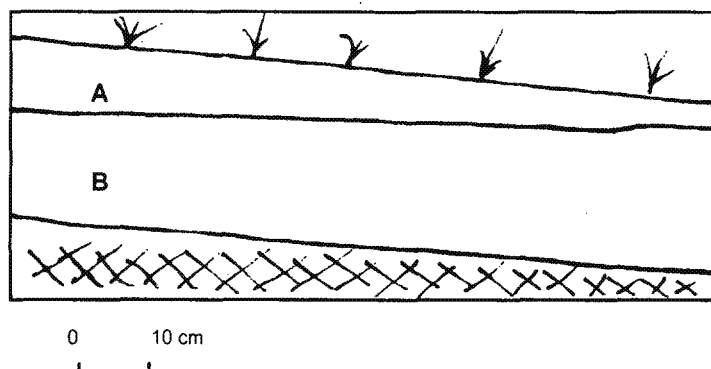


Figure 144. View of XU1 in dugout feature with rodent burrow fill excavated to 36 cmbs, site 39FA1911, facing west.



A = Mottled silt; 10YR 3/2-10YR 5/6, very dark grayish brown-yellowish brown
 B = Railroad tie or timber

Figure 145. Profile of west wall of XU1, site 39FA1911.

Table 38. Artifacts Recovered from XU1, Site 39FA1911.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description
1	1	Nail	Wire; 1 inch
	2	Nail	Wire; 2 1/2 inch
	1	Nail	Wire 2 3/4 inch
	1	Nail	Wire; 3 inch
	1	Nail	5 inch
	26	Metal	Misc. fragments
	1	ID Bone	Not analyzed
	1	Unid Bone	Fragment
	1	Wood	Fragment
	1	Charcoal	Sample

A 1-x-1-m unit (XU2) was placed inside Foundation 2 near the southwest corner of the feature (Figures 140 and 146). Cultural materials were recovered primarily from 0-8 cmbs (Figure 147; Table 39) and were more concentrated in the south half of the unit. No cultural materials were recovered from 10-15 cmbs. Light-colored, compacted spots and a rodent burrow were observed at 15 cmbs (Figures 148 and 149). The meaning of the compacted areas was not clear; they may relate to the weight or support framework of the structure, or could be a natural phenomenon.

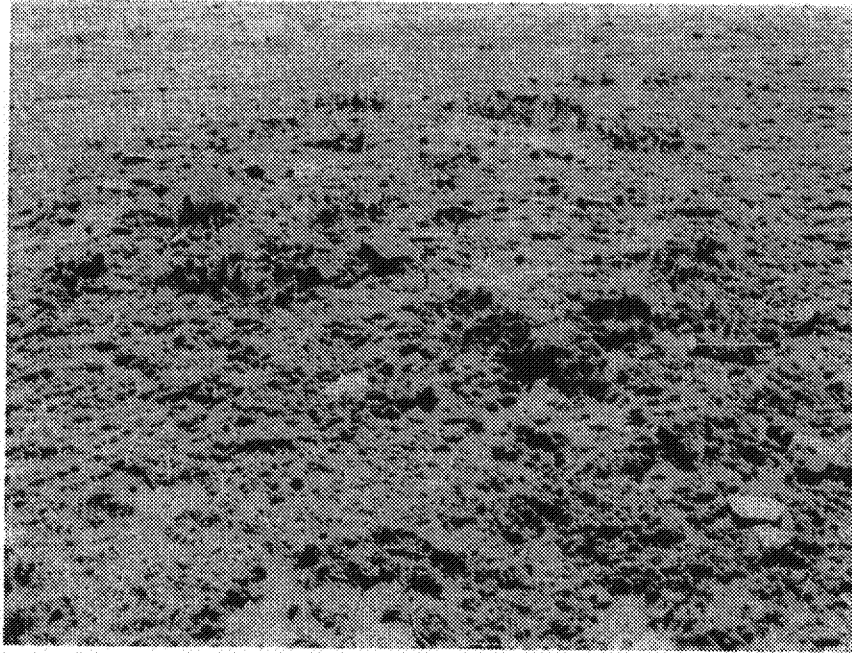


Figure 146. Overview of Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing east.

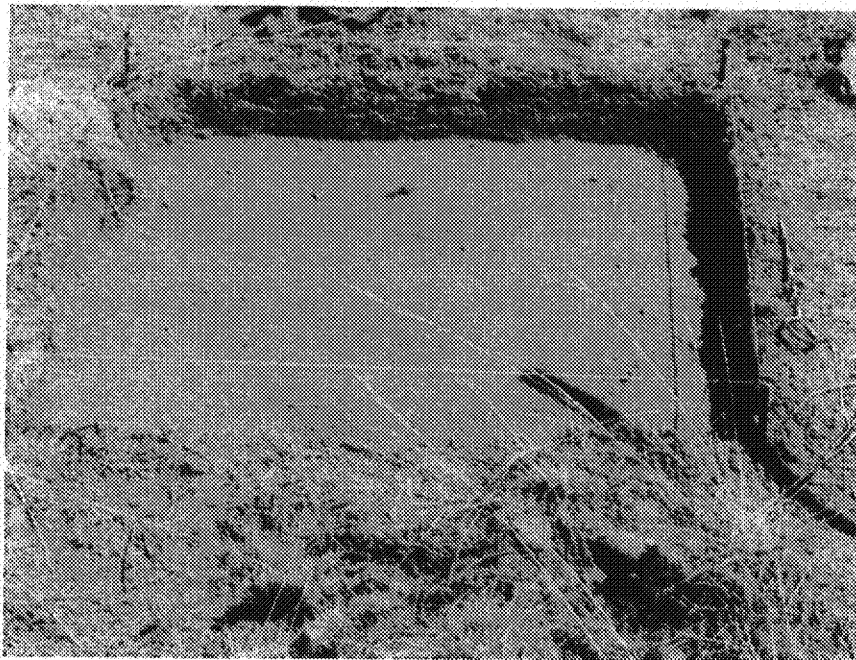


Figure 147. View of XU2 at 10 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.

Table 39. Artifacts Recovered from XU2, Site 39FA1911.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors	Figure #
2	1	Nail	Wire; 1 1/4 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; finishing; 3 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; 6 inch		
	1	Nail	Heads only		
	1	Metal	Buckle; 2 inch x 1 3/4 inch		
	1	Metal	Enameled pot lid knob	Dark blue with white specks	
	1	Metal	Shelf support; screw-in		
	1	Metal	Cartridge casing		
	1	Rivet	Clothing or leather		
	1	Button	Metal; "WHEELER CO"; 5/8 inch		
	1	Button	Shell; 2-hole; 7/16 inch diameter	White	Figure 150
	2	Unid bone	Fragments		
	3	Wood	Fragments		

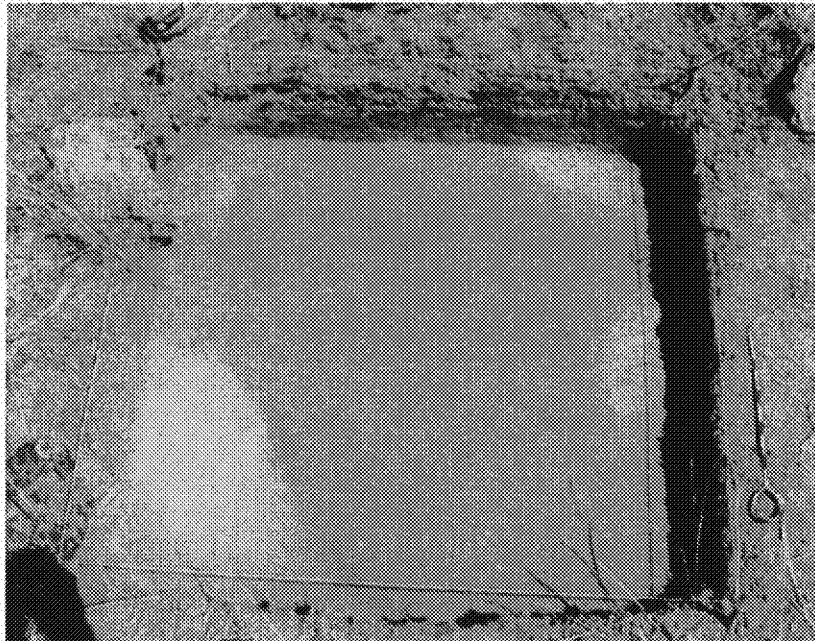
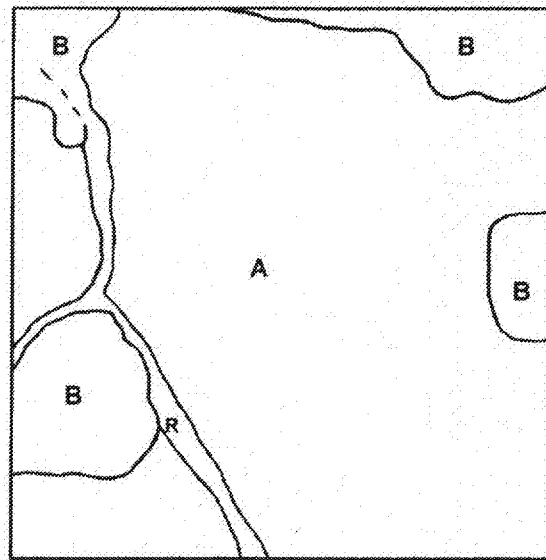


Figure 148. View of XU2 at 15 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.



0 10 cm

A = Sandy silt; moist; no gravel; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
 B = Sandy silt; dry and compact; 10YR 6/3, pale brown
 R = Rodent run; clayey sandy silt; moist; 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown

Figure 149. Plan of floor of XU2 at 15 cmbs, site 39FA1911.

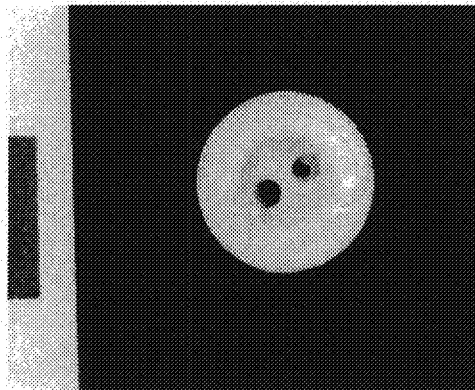


Figure 150. View of shell button (cat. no. 1911-39) recovered from XU2, Foundation 2, site 39FA1911.

A second 1-x-1-m unit (XU3) was placed inside Foundation 2 near the northeast corner of the feature (see Figure 140). Cultural materials were recovered from 0-14 cmbs (Table 40), although artifact density rapidly decreased from 10-14 cmbs

(Figure 151). Compact soil containing no artifacts was encountered at 14-15 cmbs (Figure 152).

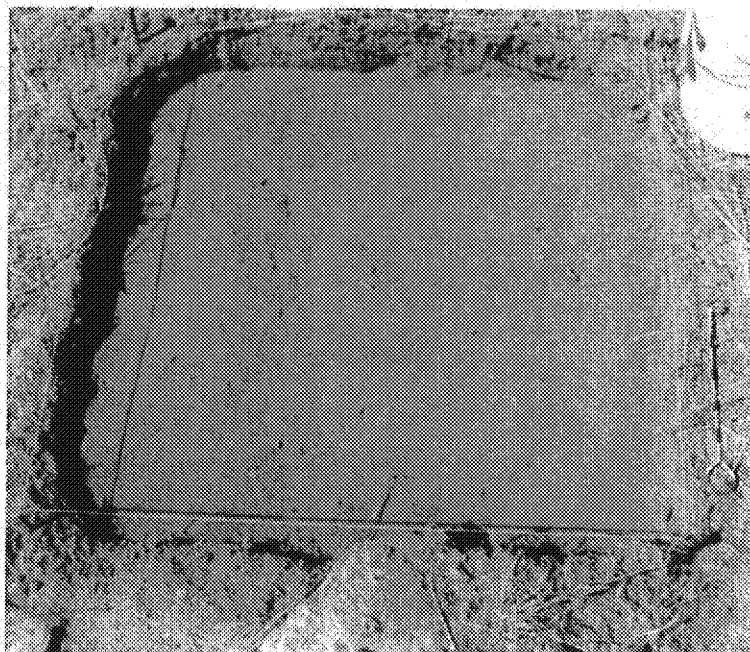


Figure 151. View of XU3 at 10 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.

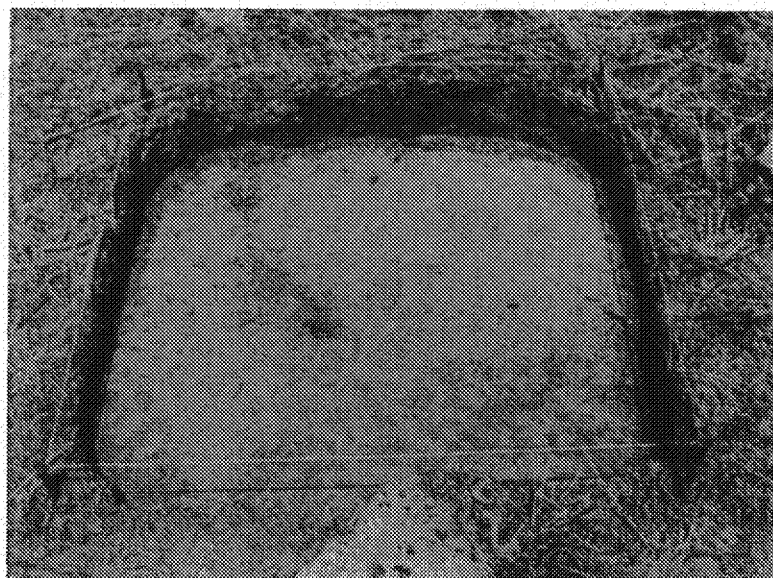


Figure 152. View of XU3 at 15 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.

Table 40. Artifacts Recovered from XU3, Site 39FA1911.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors	Figure #
3	1	Nail	Wire; 7/8 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; 1 inch		
	8	Nail	Wire; 1 1/4 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; 2 inch		
	1	Metal	Cartridge casing; "Winchester Repeater No 12"		
	4	Metal	Misc. fragments		
	1	Cutlery	Table knife; rusted		Figure 153
	1	Ceramic	Fragment	Light blue glaze	
	10	Ceramic	Stoneware jug fragments	Dark brown glaze	
	34	Wood	Fragments		

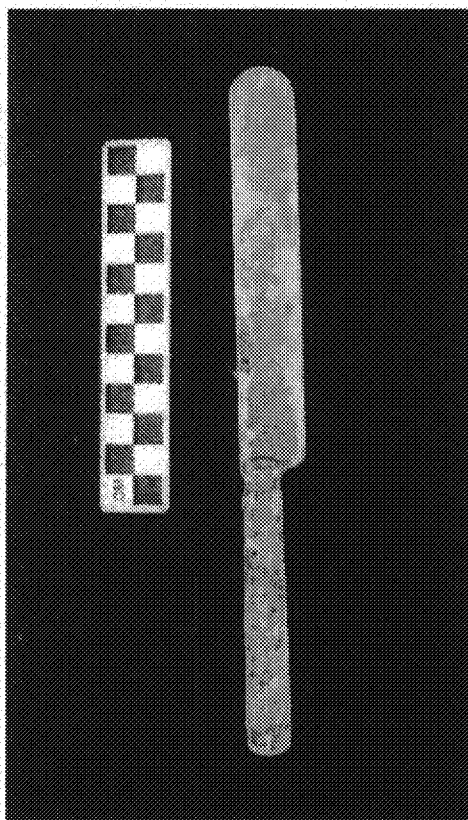


Figure 153. View of table knife (cat. no. 1911-25) recovered from XU3, Foundation 2, site 39FA1911.

A 1-x-1-m unit (XU4) was excavated inside the west central edge of Foundation 1 (see Figure 140). The unit was excavated to 10 cmbs (Figure 154). No cultural materials were present. A posthole test was then excavated through the floor in the southeast corner of the unit to a depth of 32 cmbs (Figure 154). No cultural material was recovered from the posthole test. The soil profile of the unit was the same as that of XU3. In general, the soil profiles of the tests beneath the depth of the historic disturbances seem comparable to the Pierre-Samsil clays (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1).

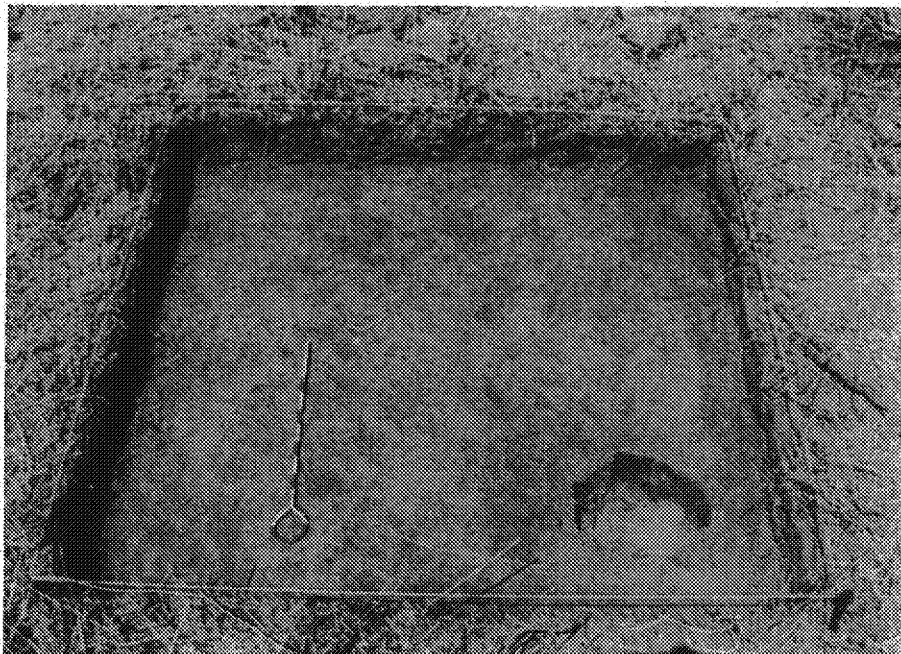


Figure 154. View of XU4 floor at 10 cmbs in Foundation 1, showing posthole test in southeast corner at 10-32 cmbs, site 39FA1911, facing north.

A courthouse records search for the historic site location was conducted at the Fall River County Courthouse on July 25, 2008 by Linda Palmer, Landon Karr, and Carl Bates, ALAC staff archeologists. The results of the courthouse records search are presented in Table 41. The records following 1947 were not examined, as only the earliest of the landowners would have been directly associated with the historic

component of site 39FA1911. The land has remained in the Peterson family's possession from 1947 to the present time.

Table 41. Fall River County Courthouse Records Search Results for Site 39FA1911.

Book	Transferred From	Transferred To	Date	Month	Year
Receiver Receipt 2RR	U.S. Land Office	Albert H. Jones	13	October	1916
Patent Record 7	U.S. Government	Albert H. Jones	15	March	1921
Deeds 43	Sheriff's Sale/Albert H. Jones	Charles I. Moore	4	December	1926
Deeds 51	Charles I. Moore	Treasurer Fall River County	17	March	1937
Deeds 18 Misc.	Fall River County	Andrew Rasmussen	4	May	1937
Transfer of Title 58	Fall River County	Andrew Rasmussen	17	November	1941
Deeds 60	Andrew Rasmussen	Peter J. Peterson	11	March	1947

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1911 represents historic non farm ruins with an associated historic artifact scatter. The site exhibits varying degrees of wind and water erosion with numerous gravel exposures. Two stone foundations comprise the only partially intact structural remains associated with the site. The farmstead was only occupied for a short time period, since the patent was not obtained until 1916, and the place was abandoned prior to 1947, according to the current landowner. Research questions that pertain to the historic Euroamerican context are limited. The suggested research questions primarily address issues of location and architectural style, layout of structures within a site, or evidence of ethnic patterns. Other than the general location of the foundations, dugout/cellar, and small depression and limited temporal artifact data, the historic data at this site are unlikely to contribute to the resolution of these

research questions. There is very low research potential on a historic archeological site with poor integrity and no structural evidence.

The low potential for additional intact feature remnants, the low artifact density, and the evaluative testing results to date suggest that the site has very limited potential to produce additional information to address research questions beyond the general site location and a sparse artifact inventory.

Site 39FA1911 does not have the potential to yield significant information in relation to a specific person or event, or an architectural style (Criteria A, B, and C). The site lacks physical integrity and has low information potential. The eligibility of the site, therefore, cannot be justified under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended

Site 39FA1914

Site Number: 39FA1914
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 5 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Ridge slope

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-23-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1914 (Figures 155 and 156) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric isolated find. The site exhibits extensive effects of wind and water erosion, and has extensive gravel exposures. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear and scrub brush. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

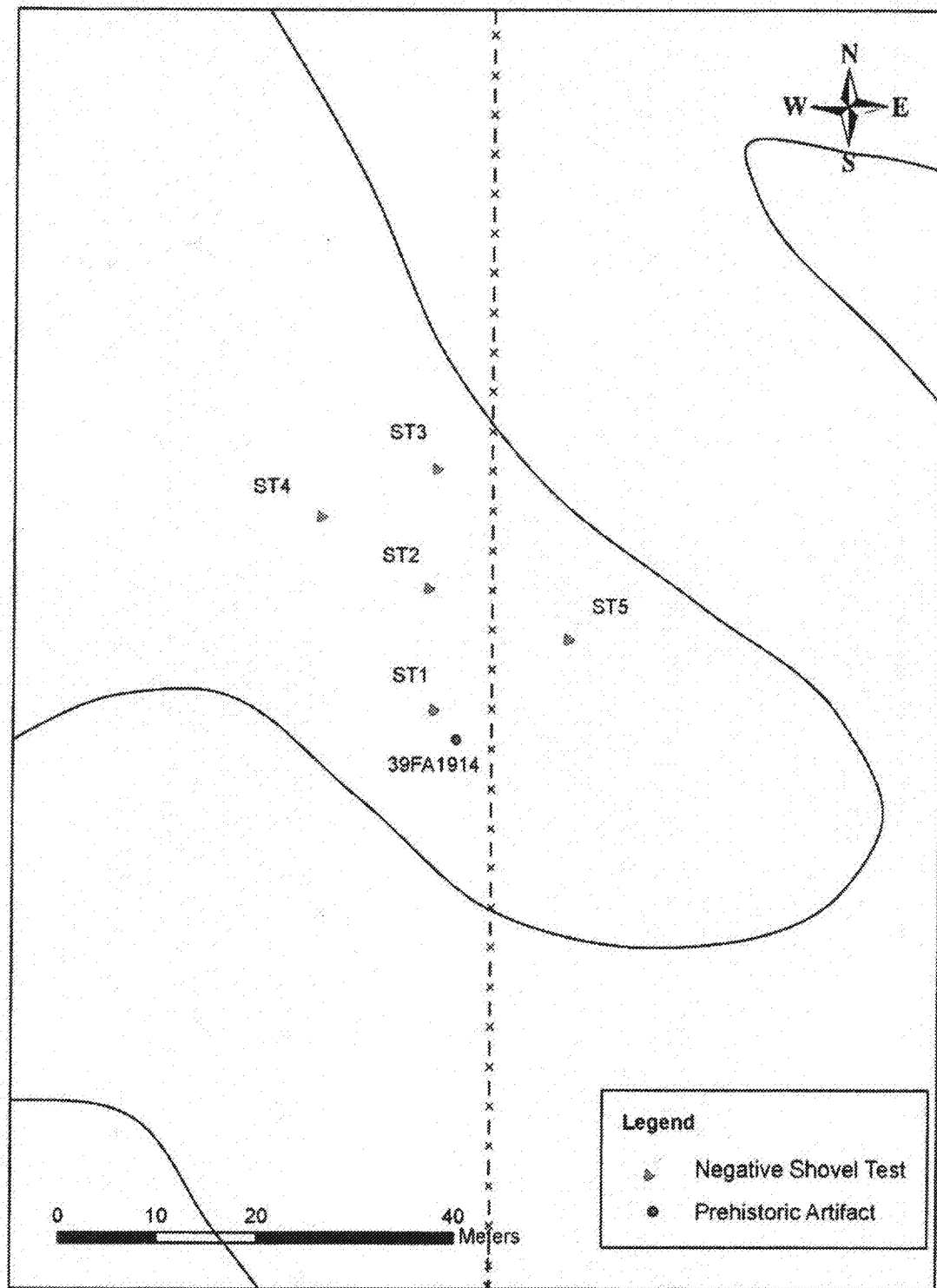


Figure 155. Plan map of site 39FA1914, showing shovel test locations.



Figure 156. Overview of site 39FA1914, facing southeast.

Evaluation Field Work

No cultural materials were observed during reexamination of the site area surface. The previously recorded isolated dark brown chalcedony tertiary flake fragment (Kruse et al. 2008) was not relocated. Five shovel tests (ST1-ST5) were excavated near the original site area (see Figure 155). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 42. Although the ground surface has extensive gravel exposures, the shovel tests revealed loess and windblown silt with very few gravels.

Table 42. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1914.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	35	0-25	Loess	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		25-50	Sandy windblown silt	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
2	35	0-28	Loess	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		28-50	Sandy windblown silt	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No

Table 42. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
3	38	0-12	Loess; powdery; minimal small gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		12-25	Loess with calcium carbonates	7.5YR 5/2 to 5/4-brown	No
		25-51	Slightly sandy loess; powdery, fine grained; increased gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
4	38	0-12	Loess; powdery; minimal small gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		12-27	Loess with calcium carbonates	7.5YR 5/2 to 5/4-brown	No
		27-50	Slightly sandy loess; powdery, fine-grained; less gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
5	35	0-16	Loess	10YR 6/3-pale brown	No
		16-40	Sandy windblown silt with massive iron concentrations	10YR 6/3-pale brown	No

The soil profiles of the tests do not seem comparable to the Pierre-Samsil clays (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1). It appears that the difference may be due to the accumulation of fine-grained, windblown loess over the described clay and shale soils. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1914 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits both surface gravel exposures and redeposition of windblown loess. The recorded isolated find is not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1914 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts, has a severely eroded and redeposited surface, and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by the erosion. The displacement and redeposition of the eroded soil and the results of the test

excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits or features. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1914 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ALAC personnel conducted testing to evaluate the NRHP eligibility status of 14 sites in Custer County (39CU3567, 39CU3571, 39CU3572, 39CU3583, 39CU3584, 39CU3592, 39CU3771) and Fall River County (39FA97, 39FA1893, 39FA1894, 39FA1895, 39FA1909, 39FA1911, and 39FA1914), South Dakota. The selected sites are located in portions of the Dewey-Burdock uranium project area that will be impacted by proposed mining and/or construction of plant facilities within the next five years.

Results of the testing of site 39CU3592 (Table 43) indicate that, although the site has experienced erosional damage, a portion of the site retains an intact, subsurface cultural horizon with datable hearth features. This site component is likely associated with the Archaic time period. Charcoal samples have been obtained from the features, but have not yet been dated. ALAC recommends that site 39CU3592 be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that the site be avoided by mining/construction activities. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery plan should be developed by the appropriate parties and implemented prior to any impacts.

The remaining 13 sites listed in Table 43 are recommended by ALAC as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. These sites are all severely eroded, lack integrity and do not meet the specifications of Criterion D.

Table 43. Archeological Sites Tested and Recommendations.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	NRHP Recommendation	Additional Work Recommendation
39CU3567	Native American	Artifact Scatter Stone Circle	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3571	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact Scatter Hearth Cairn	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3572	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3583	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact Scatter Artifact Scatter Depression	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3584	Native American	Artifact Scatter Cairn	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3592	Native American	Artifact Scatter Hearth	Eligible	Avoidance or Develop and Implement a Data Recovery Plan
39CU3771	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA97	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact Scatter Farmstead Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1893	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1894	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1895	Native American	Artifact Scatter Hearth	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1909	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1911	Euroamerican	Non Farm Ruins Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1914	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work

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